

THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

PRICE
THREEPENNY.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, Esq., M.A. Litt.D. F.S.A. will on TUESDAY NEXT, March 24, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE OF THREE LECTURES on 'The Egyptian Sudan: its History, Monuments, and People, Past and Present.'
Subscription to this Course, Half a Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.
Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Institution.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

SCHWEICH LECTURES ON BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.
The Rev. S. R. DRIVER, D.D., Fellow of the British Academy, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, will deliver the SECOND and THIRD INAUGURAL SCHWEICH LECTURES on MONDAY, March 23, and THURSDAY, April 2, at 5 o'clock in THE THEATRE, BURLINGTON HOUSE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, W. (Vico Street), on 'Canaan as known through Inscription and Excavation.' The Lectures are open to the Public.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, June 17 next, the SENATE will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the year 1908-9.

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By Order of the Senate,
ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
March, 1908.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1880. CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXAMINERS

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD will shortly proceed to the appointment of ASSISTANT EXAMINERS in the following Subjects:—TWO in ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; TWO in MATHEMATICS; ONE in WELSH; TWO in FRENCH; and ONE in DRAWING.
Particulars relating to the Appointments may be obtained from the undersigned not later than THURSDAY, March 20, 1908. Applicants are requested to name the Subject in respect of which they desire information.
OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.
Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, March 9, 1908.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE. (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

The GOVERNORS will shortly appoint:—
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2. A RESIDENT ASSISTANT LECTURER and DEMONSTRATOR in BOTANY.

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Applications for these posts, accompanied by four copies of Testimonials, should be sent by APRIL 16 to the PRINCIPAL, from whom all particulars may now be obtained.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE invites application for the post of PROFESSOR OF GREEK, at the annual Salary of 350l.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with Testimonials, should be sent on or before SATURDAY, May 2, 1908.
J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

February 7, 1908.

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March 15, 1908.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
LORD CROMER ON MODERN EGYPT	345
THE PROGRAMME OF MODERNISM	346
THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF LICEISTER .. ..	..	347
A FORGOTTEN SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WARS ..	..	348
NEW NOVELS (The Heart of a Child; Mothers in Israel; Her Besetting Virtue; A Modern Antique; An Actor's Love Story; Sarah's Mother; The Chichester Intrigue; The Gentle Theopians; The Man who was Thursday; Mrs. Mulligan's Millions; Rachel Chalfont; Going through the Mill) ..	348-351	
ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHIES .. ..	..	351
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Complete Mountaineer; A Century of Political Development; Venice; A Roll of Honour; Toledo; Festschrift of the Congress of Schoolmen; Idlehurst; The Human Boy Again; Eightpenny Illustrated Dickens; Macaulay's Selected Essays; The Handy Newspaper List; Two German Booksellers' Catalogues) ..	351-353	
NOTES FROM PARIS; MILTONIANA IN AMERICA; 'CENTRA AND LISHON'; THE BOOKSELLERS' PRO-VIDENT INSTITUTION	353-354	
LIST OF NEW BOOKS .. ..	..	354
LITERARY GOSSIP .. ..	..	356
SCIENCE—COMPARATIVE ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY; TWO OXFORD PHYSIOLOGISTS; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	357-359	
FINE ARTS—THE BURIAL CUSTOMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT; THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY; DURER AND REMBRANDT PRINTS AT MR. GUTENKUNST'S GALLERY; SALES; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS	360-362	
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	362-363	
DRAMA—ROMEO AND JULIET; IBSSEN'S WORKS ..	..	363
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. ..	..	364

LITERATURE

Modern Egypt. By the Earl of Cromer.
2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

(FIRST NOTICE.)

MORE than sixty years ago the author of 'Eothen' wrote: "The Englishman, straining far over to hold his loved India, will plant a firm foot on the banks of the Nile and sit in the seats of the faithful." British diplomacy did its best, in its honest, blundering way, to avoid the responsibility, but Kinglake's prophecy came true.

"The Englishman"—in the person of Major Watson, R.E., with two squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards and a detachment of Mounted Infantry, who occupied the Citadel on the evening of September 14 [1882]—planted a firm foot on the banks of the Nile and sat in the seats of the faithful."

It is true that Col. Sir Charles Watson is an Irishman, and is extremely proud of the fact; but that does not vitiate the accomplishment of the prediction. The only fault about it was that the foot was anything but firmly planted: it stood on a quicksand of international complications, and for a long time there was every disposition on the part of the British Government to step back. But Egypt was never really governed from Downing Street: "I never received any general instructions for my guidance during the time I held the post of British Consul-General in Egypt, and I never asked for any such instructions." That was why the foot came to be firmly planted after all. The man who for twenty-four years never asked or received general instructions has written this remarkable account of his stewardship. Every one knows that to all practical

intentions "L'Etat c'est moi" is a saying which Lord Cromer might have appropriated, if he had chosen. In this book he never does so choose. He prefers throughout to relate the achievements of others or to trace the course of events, as if he were not himself the mainspring of the whole machinery. He cannot, it is true, ignore the fact that from the winter of 1883 to the spring of 1907 he was "one of the principal actors on the Egyptian stage, not, of course, to the extent of being responsible for the general policy of the British Government, but rather to the extent of being mainly responsible for the management of local affairs in Egypt."

This is a modest way of saying that he governed Egypt, as every one knows he did, in spite of a singularly anomalous position, but with three advantages—a generally free hand from the Home Government, an army of occupation at his back, and, most of all, a clear policy and firm will of his own.

The most remarkable point in Lord Cromer's "management of local affairs" was that he rarely showed his power. He picked out men to do certain work, and then he gave them a free hand, just as he expected to have a free hand himself. The policy justified itself. "The most successful Anglo-Egyptian officials have been those who have relied most on their own powers of persuasion and have rarely applied for diplomatic support." The present reviewer heard ignorant gossips in Cairo say years ago that Lord Cromer was "getting lazy"; "Gorst or Garstin was doing all the work." Probably the British Agent was never so busy as during one of these periods of "laziness," when he was closely watching the progress of reforms initiated, under his advice, by men in whom he had full confidence, and whom he was ready to support at a moment's notice, should they, to his regret, find diplomatic assistance necessary. We do not suppose that any representative of England in any country ever had more arduous, continuous, and responsible labour than the Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt. Apart from exceptional periods of hard work, such as the first three months of 1884, when he could hardly leave his room from daybreak to midnight, and lived in "a continuous strain on the mind, the nerves, and, I may add, the temper," the multifarious duties and demands thrust upon him were enough to break down even his vigorous constitution. He has himself drawn a humorous picture of his Protean activities:—

"If a young British officer was cheated at cards, I had to get him out of his difficulties. If a slave-girl wanted to marry, I had to bring moral pressure on her master or mistress to give their consent. If a Jewish sect wished for official recognition from the Egyptian Government, I was expected to obtain it, and to explain to an Egyptian Minister all I knew of the difference between Ashkenazian and Sephardic practices. . . . I have had to write telegrams and dispatches about the most miscellaneous subjects—about the dismissal of the Khedive's English coachman, about pre-

serving the lives of Irish informers from the Clan-na-Gael conspirators, and about the tenets of the Abyssinian Church in respect to the Procession of the Holy Ghost. I have been asked to interfere in order to get a German missionary, who had been guilty of embezzlement, out of prison; in order to get a place for the French and Italian Catholics to bury their dead; in order to get a dead Mohammedan of great sanctity exhumed; in order to prevent a female member of the Khedivial family from striking her husband over the mouth with a slipper. . . . I have been asked by an Egyptian fellah to find out the whereabouts of his wife who had eloped; and by a German professor to send him at once six live electric shad-fish from the Nile."

In fact, nothing happened in Egypt that Lord Cromer did not know, and very few things without his having a word to say about them; whilst the popular belief was that he could do anything. That belief, however, took no count of Oriental inertia or international shackles. These, and a few instructions—usually based on imperfect knowledge—were the chief impediments to Lord Cromer's plenary influence. When we reflect upon the constant intrigues and dull obstruction he encountered on the spot from national jealousies, corrupt interests, and general sluggishness, also upon the reluctance of Downing Street to "face the facts," and the many blunders and hindrances that resulted from ostrich policy, we are pleased with the kindly tone in which Lord Cromer writes of those with whom he has worked and from whom he has sometimes differed. In view of the trouble which the vacillations of the British Government brought upon him, it is magnanimous in him to write that "British Ministers, whether Liberal or Conservative, are good masters to serve." Yet it is true; for however irritating may be the instructions given to the distant agent, there is no doubt that the agent seldom has to complain of want of support from his Government, and least of all had Lord Cromer.

Nothing can detract from the supreme importance of this record of the making of existing Egypt by the man who made her; yet the book certainly labours under the disadvantage of having been to a great extent anticipated by two other works of only less authority—those of Lord Milner and Sir Auckland Colvin. From a literary point of view, Lord Milner's 'England in Egypt' is still, in our opinion, the most brilliant of the three; whilst Sir Auckland Colvin's position for a time in Egypt gave him a unique authority for the period which he partly controlled. Nevertheless, the last word—though not necessarily a new word—on the subject could be written only by Lord Cromer, and he has written it with a vigour, a lucidity of expression, coupled with a sense of humour and a talent for irony, which show that hard work has not dimmed his natural gifts. Above all, he writes with a largeness of view, a generosity of temper, and a sense of responsibility which belong characteristically to the man who has been at the helm of Egypt through this eventful

and fruitful quarter of a century. He is candid, and criticizes statesmen and Governments in plain words; yet his criticism of a policy is tempered by a friendly appreciation of the statesman who urged it. Of Nubar Pasha, for example, he writes that "he went to his grave with a hardy and unimpaired belief in the political virtues of finesse bordering on duplicity"—terms which in Lord Cromer's mouth mean a good deal that is unpleasant; but he adds:—

"There was an indescribable charm about Nubar Pasha that was almost irresistible. I have never known any one more persuasive, or more skilled in making the worse appear the better reason. I used often to half believe him, when I knew full well that he was trying to dupe me."

We have thus far dwelt only on some general characteristics of a book which all students of contemporary statesmanship, and still more all who have followed the marvellous regeneration of Egypt under Lord Cromer's direction, will read with eagerness. We reserve a few remarks on some questions discussed in these volumes—notably the abandonment and reconquest of the Sūdān—for a second article.

The Programme of Modernism: a Reply to the Encyclical 'Pascendi Gregis.'

Translated from the Italian, with an Introduction by A. L. Lilley. (Fisher Unwin.)

The Church and Modern Men. By W. Scott Palmer. (Longmans & Co.)

So much has already been written all over Europe on the subject of the Encyclical 'Pascendi Gregis' that it seems needless in *The Athenæum* to notice its contents. It may, however, be convenient to state in a few words its main purport. Positively it may be said to lay down as authoritative "the Balaam's ass theory of the Bible," and to have given up the doctrine of the living Church speaking through an infallible teacher in favour of the dead hand of thirteenth-century scholasticism. Explained as it has been by the Pope's dismissal of Mgr. Battifol from the Rectorship of Toulouse, and enjoinment of the devotion of Lourdes, its meaning in the mind of its author is apparent. It stands to the whole modern way of contemplating the world in the same relation as the scholastic Evangelicalism or Tractarianism (in some instances) of the forties stands to Bishop Gore or the Dean of Westminster. It would include in one indiscriminate condemnation the mildest "explanation" of the first chapter of Genesis and the wildest vagary of some Dutch critic who holds that St. Paul wrote none of his epistles, and that our Lord's utterances as recorded in the Gospels are almost entirely unauthentic.

On the other hand, it expounds the doctrines of the Modernists from its own standpoint, and with extreme skill exhibits one and all of them as springing from an idea of the "Divine Immanence" barely distinguishable from Pantheism, and condemns their habit of relating

Christianity to other religions by the comparative method, in accordance with the category of evolution. The Encyclical goes on to comment on the distinction between the Christ of fact and the Christ of faith which will be familiar to readers of the Abbé Loisy, and to assert that historically the Modernists tend to postulate a purely humanitarian view of the Founder of Christianity. It condemns the Modernists for making the laity the factor in the Church's progress, ridicules their view of the claims of democracy and the rights of the State; and closes with a series of disciplinary measures for the suppression of this poisonous growth, coupled with a concession to modern ideas (or what is meant to be such) by the proposal for a sort of Papal Institute of Science, to be established at Rome.

In the first of the volumes before us we have what is, we presume, the official and authoritative reply of the party attacked. For obvious reasons 'The Programme' is anonymous. That, however, has not prevented its condemnation or the issue of a sentence of excommunication against the authors, who were bidden to apply it to themselves. The obscurantism of his Holiness is obvious; and we need not emphasize what has been already noticed in all except Ultramontane periodicals. We shall, nevertheless, be wrong if we suppose that the blame must lie all on one side; or that, from the Christian standpoint, Modernism, even in the mouths of its authors, is quite so innocent a thing as they would have us suppose. We have not space to consider more than one or two points.

It appears to us that the Modernists are not unjustly charged with what one of them calls "riding evolution to death." If the conception of evolution be applied without check to human life, it seems evident that there can be no place for the "Fall," and little possibility of the Christian doctrine either of "sin" or "the Incarnation." At the same time many Christian thinkers have been Determinists; and the real difficulty always arises from the conception of freedom. That the Modernists, however, would do well to ponder the remarks of Bishop Gore on the subject of "progress," we hold for certain; their treatment of this subject is more suggestive than lucid.

This is still more the case with the distinction between the Christ of faith and the Christ of fact. That the distinction may have a real value we are not concerned to deny. 'The Programme,' and still more other writings, go a great deal further. In a passage which appears to us crucial the writers speak as follows:

"It matters little to faith whether or no criticism can prove the virgin-birth of Christ, His more striking miracles, or even His resurrection; whether or no it sanctions the attribution to Christ of certain dogmas or of the direct institution of the Church. As ultra-phenomenal, these former facts evade the grasp of experimental and historical criticism, while of the latter it finds, as a fact, no proof. But both these and those possess a reality for faith superior to that of physical and historical facts."

Now what this means we are not quite clear; but, so far as can be ascertained by a comparison with other writings, especially the article by Mr. Corrance in *The Nineteenth Century*, entitled 'A Defence of Modernism,' it expresses the view that the faith value of the Creeds is independent of their relating to events which actually took place. This view, to the present writer, is revolutionary; is destructive of historical Christianity; and would, when worked out logically and completely, lead to a religious philosophy, which might be ethically stimulating and practically consoling, but is not, and could not be, Christianity. The change may be coming; it may be inevitable. Only it will be a real change—the substitution for the Christian religion of another. On this point, and points like it, the Modernists seem to us rather at sea, and they commonly repudiate any one else's interpretation of their writings. Some of them, we suspect, do not quite know where they are, and that is no blame; others perhaps do, and have evolved a terminology indistinct and cloudy, and in that way at least inferior to the scholasticism which they abhor.

The main contention, however, of Modernists is sure to command deep sympathy. This contention is, briefly, that merely logical methods for the ascertainment of truth are entirely inadequate; and that the belief in God cannot be made the mere conclusion of a course of reasoning, but must be related to man's experience as a whole. Their philosophy is above all things a philosophy of life; and with their endeavours to apply to religion the category of life, and not merely logic, there is little fault to find. The first essays in Father Tyrrell's 'Scylla and Charybdis' are the best instance of this. Their theory of religious certitude is, in substance, that of Newman, whatever may be said to the contrary; and Newman, as, we believe, Dr. Schiller admits, is the forerunner of modern Pragmatism. In their struggle against a barren and abstract intellectualism, which has in this case identified itself with superstition, the Modernists are doing a great work, and striving gallantly to make Christian thought a living reality instead of a series of propositions. Their thoughts are always stimulating, and their deep religious sense deserved a very different treatment from that of the Encyclical, cold, haughty, and coercive. But some of their conclusions appear to us to be rash. With all their "Pragmatism," they are a little too academic, too preoccupied with an intellectual problem. And at least one of their most admired conceptions seems to us, in its natural interpretation, unsatisfactory. Whatever the man of science or the critic may say, the plain man will not long be content with a faith hanging in the air, without actual facts to support its historical statements.

The Modernists, and, we suppose, the Pope and his advisers, recognize the gravity of the situation, and the nature

of the problem, as few apparently do in the English Church. In the second book before us, 'The Church and Modern Men,' this fact is explicitly stated by an author of distinction and force, who has already won a deserved recognition by 'The Agnostic's Progress.' The style of the book, its subtle and elastic use of language, its delicacy and breadth, alone make it worth reading. As in the case of many other Modernist works, it is not always easy to grasp what the writer means; and where we are certain of it, we feel pretty much about it what we have said above. But the real value of the volume lies in its appeal to the leaders of the English Church to look beyond their own borders—to learn from what is going on in the Roman Communion (nor, indeed, ought they to confine themselves to that body). The final pages of the Introduction make a clear and effective appeal. We cannot close this article better than by quoting them. The writer is speaking on behalf of laymen, troubled by the *Zeitgeist*, yet anxious, passionately anxious, for faith:—

"We see no meaning and no sense in an apologetic based on metaphysics, and we know nothing of one that arises out of the modern study of history and psychology, and not only speaks in a language we can understand, but appeals to that which we already know and possess in ourselves as its own witness. When laymen in this condition meet with or are taught by pastors in the same state of ignorance, but possessed of a different set of presuppositions, the blind meet with the blind and both fall into a ditch; these on one side of the barrier, those on the other.... The teachers should be in possession of a knowledge of the troubles and difficulties special to the times, as they are made explicit by those men, clerical or lay, who are leaders of thought and are giving utterance to the dumb and formless mass, which they are gradually shaping and bringing to coherence and articulate life. I am asking only, we are asking only, for a truly apostolic missionary work.... We are not suggesting that you 'water down' the faith; we are not hoping that you will abandon some of the treasures of the Church to lighten the burden of difficulty for the world as it is now; we would not have you lower the standard of its moral and spiritual demands upon men. We ask you rather to emphasize all these and once more to conquer the world with them. And I, the layman of the Anglican Communion, ask you to study what men of the Roman Communion are doing in order that you may know how to meet the difficulties and overcome the disabilities from which our insularity and our isolation either cannot protect us, or will not long continue to protect us. If there is a modern apologetic shaped or being shaped ready to your hands, 'an apologetic in which the history of religious experience is revealing itself in a dazzling light, as clear as it is new,' will you not hasten, reverend fathers, to present its fruits before the eyes of the men of England?"

This is the great opportunity which is given to the Church of England, alike by its past history and by the plain *non possumus* of the Vatican. The Church has, we do not say to reconcile faith and knowledge, science and religion, but to set them in their right relation one

to another, according to the atmosphere of the twentieth century. This will take many efforts, and cannot be done merely in a study. The new synthesis, if it comes, must include many things. But we think our author is justified in saying that the question whether it will come, and how, is for the Church at this moment paramount and vital.

History of the County of Leicester. Vol. I.
Edited by William Page. (Constable & Co.)

THIS first volume of the history of Leicestershire begins, in accordance with the general scheme of these Victoria County Histories, with the various branches of natural history. Geology and palæontology are dealt with by experts whose names have frequently appeared in the other volumes of the series. Botany is treated by Mr. Harry Fisher. It is interesting to note in the introduction to this section that George Crabbe, the poet, contributed, in conjunction with another writer, the 'Lists of Rarer Plants' given in Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' 1796. Crabbe spent some years of his life in the neighbourhood of Belvoir, where he became conversant with many of the wild plants within walking distance of the Castle, where he served as chaplain in 1783-5. He subsequently held more than one living in this district before returning to the neighbourhood of his native Aldeburgh. Some of the rarer plants described by Crabbe have disappeared through drainage.

The discussion of the ornithology of the county has fallen into the capable hands of a distinguished local expert, Mr. Montagu Browne, who has served for many years as Curator of the well-arranged Leicester Museum. Bird-lovers owe much to Mr. Browne for his singular expertness in dealing with groups of stuffed birds, which bestows on them a peculiarly life-like appearance. No one but a close student of bird-life could possibly have produced the groups that adorn the Leicester Museum; they include a remarkable reproduction of a heronry; whilst another wonderful arrangement, most difficult to achieve, is a case of swallows.

As Leicestershire is not traversed by any river of importance, and contains no sheet of water larger than the old Saddington Canal reservoir, the county is naturally deficient in a number of birds. There is no hill of greater height than 912 ft. (Bardon Hill), nor are there any moors or open heaths of considerable extent. When all these drawbacks are considered, the bird-list, which includes two hundred and thirteen species, is by no means lacking in number, variety, or interest. The notes as to their respective occurrence are written in a straightforward and entertaining fashion. Mr. Browne preserves an open mind as to the object or construction of the many unused wrens' nests which appear to be begun in the spring, and finished except

for the inner lining of feathers. These unfinished nests have long been a puzzle to ornithologists in most parts of England. Mr. Browne says:—

"They are commonly called 'cocks' nests,' and are popularly supposed to be built by the cock for amusement, or through some exuberance of fancy. Mr. Dresser's opinion is that they are used as houses of refuge in cold or inclement weather—an opinion shared, as he says, by many other naturalists. Harley, however, believed that they were not built by the wren at all, but by the dormouse."

We are glad to notice that Mr. Browne gives the local names for a large number of the Leicestershire species. Some of these are unusual; such as "goss-hatch" for the wheatear, "hay-jug" for the whitethroat, "mumruffin" for the many titled longtailed tit, and "rainbird" for the green woodpecker. In one particular Mr. Browne adopts a singular nomenclature, which may perhaps be a slip of the pen; he gives redbreast as the proper name of the *Erithacus rubecula*, and then gives robin as the local name. Surely the name "robin" is common to the whole of England, and in no way specially associated with Leicestershire or the Midlands. The nightingales of this county, though said to be sparingly distributed, are extraordinarily bold in their habits. One of these birds sang vigorously from the 29th of April to the 18th of May over the tunnel close to Leicester Railway Station: "Its song usually continued for an hour or more, and neither trains, steam, nor whistles stopped it for an instant." Occasionally, too, the Leicestershire nightingales seem to aspire to chorus singing, for "in the spring of 1905 Mr. W. J. Horne noted twenty-five males singing near Market Harborough, where apparently they had taken up their quarters for nesting."

Mr. Clinch deals with the story of early man in a well-illustrated article, after his usual lucid fashion. The Romano-British article, which is the joint work of the general editor (Mr. Page) and Miss Keate, is put together in excellent style. Those who are acquainted with the Leicester Museum will remember how important are many of the remains of Roman occupation discovered within the limits of the county.

Mr. R. A. Smith, of the British Museum, deals with the Anglo-Saxon remains, and these, too, are of considerable value and extent. One of the last important discoveries in the county was made in 1890-91, during the construction of the Midland branch line from Saxby to Bourne. The cemetery that was unearthed near the new Saxby station was visited by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who exhibited and described the finds to the Society of Antiquaries. A special feature of this cemetery was the finding of rough hand-made vessels packed with calcined human bones close to other extended interments, which showed skeletons and ornaments or weapons in a fair state of preservation. The usual explanation that these mixed interments are respectively pagan

and Christian still, in our opinion, holds the field. As to this, Mr. Smith is sceptical; but why he should say that "the presence of arms negatives the idea of Christian burial," we are at a loss to understand.

The section on ancient earthworks appears to be well and almost exhaustively worked out; it is carefully illustrated with plans. The writer, Mr. J. Charles Wall, had the advantage, in drawing up this treatise, of much help from the late Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, whose recent death was a great loss to all interested in this particular branch of archaeology. This is followed by a translation of the Leicestershire Domesday, with a descriptive introduction; it is the work of Mr. F. M. Stenton, who similarly treated the surveys of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in this series. The Domesday map of the county is of great use for a clear understanding of the position of affairs immediately after the Conquest; the manors held respectively by the King, the Bishop, and Hugh de Greutemaisnil (to whom the Conqueror assigned a large portion of this county) are distinctively marked.

The last section is one of about fifty pages, dealing with the ecclesiastical history of the shire. It is the work of Sister Elspeth, of the Community of All Saints. It is trustworthy, and yields evidence of considerable reading of both manuscript and printed authorities.

Colonel Nathaniel Whetham: a Forgotten Soldier of the Civil Wars. By Catherine Durning Whetham and William Cecil Dampier Whetham. (Longmans & Co.)

THE immediate purpose of this book is to record the career of a typical soldier of high class, who, either in the field or in administration, served continuously throughout the Civil War and up to the day of the Restoration. But in pursuit of that purpose the authors have established far wider claims to attention. They have made a real contribution to a clear understanding of the conditions of the conflict, from the first blow to the final stage, when, under Monck's consummate guidance, the civil power triumphed over the rule of the sword; and their work should secure permanent recognition, not merely as a fine result of patient and discriminating research, but also as a valuable addition to the general literature of the subject. This is the more likely because controversy has no place in its pages. The opinions of Col. Whetham are, with one dramatic exception, to be found only in his deeds; and the authors have had the excellent judgment to refrain from intruding their own—for which relief much thanks. Nor are the deeds themselves such as to detract from the typical character of the record. Col. Whetham did nothing heroic or dashing on the great scale; he did not even take part in any of the more grandiose actions of the war. He was not a Rupert or a Cromwell, a Hampden or a Falkland.

He was not a Monck, but "a man of the type of Monck—a soldier and administrator loyal to his commission, and not meddling in politics or religion more than he could help." Of few words, but capable, vigilant, and prompt of action, he was always sought after to fill positions of trust, made no mistakes, took his own line with great effect at critical moments, and left a life of incessant activity as unobtrusively as he had entered it. To present such a figure attractively and, we may say, educatively, from the meagre materials available, has been no light task; and we are sincerely grateful to those who have performed it.

Nathaniel Whetham was the youngest child of a family of good Dorset stock, and for sixteen years lived the practical and inspiring life of a liberal country home, where the occupations and economy of considerable estates were constantly before his eyes. He was then, according to the wholesome custom which largely accounted for the quality of the resistance which the King encountered in the large towns, apprenticed—to the baker of the Inner Temple; rose steadily through all the grades of this service, and at length, after prudently marrying his master's widow, became baker to the Inner Temple himself. It is clear that during this period, and for the next nine years, he was fitting himself for the part he was to play, for at the outbreak of war he was appointed major of the Dragoons enlisted by the City. He saw his first active service in January, 1643, under Col. Goodwin on outpost duty near Aylesbury; and a letter to his superior—one of the few extant—illustrates not merely the character of the man, but also the difficulties which beset a Parliamentary commander in the early stages of the war:—

MOST NOBLE SR.—I beseech you to excuse mee in that I doe not waite upon you for orders accordinge to my duty, the ground whearof meerey arisinge from my care to the states good, for if I should bee but a small while absent our dragooners would for the most part all bee gone w^{ch} as I conceive would bee preiudiciall to us, in incouraginge our Enimies and Discouraginge us to heare that our forces disband, besides the loss the state would suffer in regard of theire horse and armes, w^{ch} yet notwth standinge for all my care of them and Engagem^{ts} for them are some allredy gone as my Leiftn^t this bearer can more fully informe you: Truly SR my most humble and honourable Esteem of yo^r selfe and my unfayghned respect to the cause brought mee first onto you, and though I left a s^{ome} dead over night and a sorrowfull woman havinge longe had a wounded contience and troubled spirit (and then much more increased by that temporall affliction) yet I most willingly in the morninge left all to obay orders I rec. to waite upon you; w^{ch} I hope together wth yo^r owne goodnes & Charity may perswade you of the faithfulness of him to doe you service who unfayghnedly desires to bee yo^r humble (though unworthy) servant,

NATH. WETHAM.

We have no account of the part which Whetham himself took in the actions of Goodwin's force; but the rapid estab-

lishment of his repute in the course of a couple of months is shown by his appointment as Governor of Northampton, which had already become the place of concentration of the main army of the Parliament, and the importance of which throughout the war, both for attack and defence, is excellently defined in the text. The account of his capable and successful service gives sufficient evidence of the disciplined valour and prompt decision which reached their highest point in Cromwell; and although the first siege of Banbury, at which he served as second in command, was rendered abortive by the King's approach before the second battle of Newbury, Whetham himself suffered no discredit. He got his heavy guns back to Northampton in safety, remaining there until the battle of Naseby virtually concluded the war, when, again nominally second in command, he had the actual conduct of the successful siege of Banbury.

With the close of the war, and until danger arose again in 1649, Whetham disappears from the scene of action; there is no mention of him throughout the second Civil War, which ended with the fall of Colchester. He appears to have returned quietly and naturally to his first occupation, since in 1647 he was elected Under-Warden of the Bakers' Company. He was now in a position to satisfy his desire to be connected again with the land of his birth, and in January, 1649, he became the purchaser from the Committee of Trustees who dealt with the manors, lands, and possessions of the late archbishops and bishops, of the lordship and manor of Chard and borough of Chard in the county of Somerset, and all the rents, tolls, rights, or royalties therein "belonging to the late Bishoprick of Bath and Wells." In politics he took no part. As a Presbyterian he disapproved of the King's execution; but

"like Fairfax and many others, while opposed to the policy of Cromwell and the Independents, he may have been ready to serve under them, on the principle that the government of the country must be carried on."

But in September, 1649, active life began again. This time it was Portsmouth which assumed the importance which had been that of Northampton, for Rupert, with the revolted navy, was scouring the seas. The situation is well put in the following paragraph:—

"The immediate task of the Government was to regain command of the sea and the allegiance of the British dominions beyond it. Just as Northampton was one of the advanced bases from which the Parliament organized their attacks on Oxford and Banbury in the first Civil War, so in the dockyard and harbour of Portsmouth were fitted out the ships which hunted Rupert round the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic, and fought for days together with the Dutch."

Fairfax and Cromwell had not forgotten Whetham, and on September 17th the Under-Warden of the Bakers' Company was appointed Governor of Portsmouth. Here he remained until the summoning

of Cromwell's first elected Parliament of 1654. We wish that space permitted even the most limited analysis of our authors' admirable account of the activity and complete effectiveness of Whetham's governorship, which included the repair of fortifications; the getting together and equipment of the fleets with which Blake crushed Rupert and humbled the Dutch; the new duties of raising and organizing the county militia; as Justice of the Peace for Hampshire, the control of local government; the support of the unemployed and improvement of the sanitary conditions of the town; and the dismantling of the fortifications of neighbouring strongholds like Arundel. One event of far-reaching importance to Whetham may be noted. Monck landed at Portsmouth in March, 1653, and for a month learnt to know Whetham's qualities.

To the Parliament of 1654 Whetham went as member for Portsmouth, and within a few days unmistakably defined his position. Addressing Cromwell directly, during the debate upon the proposal to make the Protectorship hereditary, he emphasized by a quotation, which, coming from this silent man, must have electrified the House, the indignant disapproval of many hearts. "Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?" he exclaimed, in the words of Elijah. It was the one dramatic moment of his life.

It was no blame to Cromwell that he felt it inexpedient that a soldier of high repute who could speak thus should remain governor of the chief naval port of the country. On the other hand, the services which he could render were not to be lost. It cannot be doubted that while at Portsmouth Monck had found him a man after his own heart; and the situation was now saved by his appointment upon the council of nine established to assist the General in the settlement of Scotland. For two and a half years he was absorbed in this new employment, the description of which provides one of the best chapters in the book. He was returned for the Fife burghs to the Parliament of 1656, his few recorded speeches in which give "an idea of a clear-headed, sensible man of affairs, far removed from the visionary zealots and uncompromising revolutionaries." Whether he went back to Scotland is not clear; but he was again returned for Fife to the Parliament of 1658. During the conflict which followed upon Cromwell's death Whetham gave no sign. But he was soon called upon once more. Regarding the unlimited power of the army with distrust, he nevertheless gave his first thought to supporting what seemed at the time the best chance of settled government; and a fortnight before the abdication of Richard Cromwell we find him accepting from the Committee of Safety, and afterwards from the Council of State—both under the control of the army, but both, it must be noted, of Parliamentary appointment—his old charge at Portsmouth.

As Governor of Portsmouth, and the upholder of Parliamentary rule, Whetham now played the most important part of his life. When Lambert had ejected the Rump, and a new army Committee of Safety had assumed entire control, the most active members of the deposed Council of State sought for some place to which the members of Parliament could be summoned to continue resistance; and Whetham offered Portsmouth. Heselrige, Walton, and Morley hastened to take possession in the name of the Parliament; and, with fresh strength coming in every day, Whetham was soon in a condition to defy the expected siege. The proposed meeting of Parliament did not take place; but Whetham's action was decisive. Forces were, indeed, sent by the Committee of Safety to besiege the place, but they immediately passed over to the garrison. In a short time Whetham was in command of 3,000 horse and foot; and on receipt of the news that Lawson and the fleet had declared for the Parliament and held the Thames, he moved at once on London. This was the signal for the collapse of the Army rule, and on December 26th the ejected Rump met once more.

The importance of this action of Whetham does not appear to have been appreciated by our leading historians. By some it is mentioned casually, by some not at all. Whetham's march was the first organized military step in defence of civil government. It gave heart to the London troops to do the same, and thus cut off all possibility of support to Lambert from the South, and made Monck's progress to London easy.

How this action was regarded by Parliament itself may be seen from the special vote of thanks to Whetham and his officers "for their fidelity and great good service done for the Parliament and Commonwealth." More solid, but temporary rewards were forthcoming in the shape of lands to the amount of 200*l.* yearly and the command of a regiment.

Here his active career closed. It is difficult to understand why he disappeared so utterly from the scene, and submitted so readily to Monck's opposition to his entering the Convention Parliament. But so it was. While others with far lighter claims sought for and obtained honours and wealth, he retired into obscurity, an impoverished and forgotten man. His regiment went at the Restoration; the Church lands which he had bought returned to the Church without compensation; and the remaining years of his life were passed in retirement at a small estate at Chard, where he died in 1668. Such was the fate of many who had helped to restore Charles and give wealth and a dukedom to Monck.

Rich in illustration, drawn in great measure from original sources, this book is refreshingly free from superfluous matter; and its style presents the directness, and restraint regarding the intrusion of personal sentiments, which belong to true scholarship. We scarcely think of its authorship as we read, and the knowledge

is so unobtrusively displayed that we are apt to forget the industry by which alone it could have been acquired.

NEW NOVELS.

The Heart of a Child. By Frank Danby. (Hutchinson & Co.)

A SENSE of reality in this novel overbears the incongruities and improbabilities of conduct, character, and incident. If one is tempted to be sceptical about some of these things, the common sense and intelligence of the heroine (whose feet are set on solid earth throughout her progress from the lowest depths of slum life to the giddy heights of the peerage), and the author's direct way of recounting these experiences, are incentives to faith. The nature of the girl shows originality of conception. She is likeable, at times attractive, yet we follow some of the minor characters and their occupations with equal curiosity and interest. Neither the manner nor matter of the story is altogether sympathetic. Perhaps the period dealing with the slums would have gained in force had the touches of brutality been fewer. The violence of modern drawing sometimes defeats its purpose. It is too determined, too eager to make its effects. Besides this, there are people who, in spite of many really clever touches, scarcely enter sufficiently into the web of the story to warrant their appearance at intervals. The characters which are best depicted belong to the lower slopes of the theatrical world. A sort of agent—a Jew—is in language and manners stamped to an unlovely image by the exigencies of his calling, a part of which is concerned with "beating up," and likewise "beating down," human beings. Constant contact with other people's venial and serious sins makes him seem at first sight utterly repulsive; but under his grossness, vulgarity, and money-grubbing are hidden a strong and steady love of home, and tenderness in every domestic relation. It is a curious mixture. A noteworthy picture is that of the interior of a Bond Street establishment of the latest type, with a man milliner of impeccable taste in clothes. A corner of Mayfair existence, with unpleasant suggestions of corruption and folly, is also well done.

Mothers in Israel: a Study in Rustic Amenities. By J. S. Fletcher. (John Murray.)

MR. FLETCHER's new story returns to his earlier subjects and methods. He deals with Yorkshire village life, and handles it tenderly and with a sense of humour. His text is the slandering tongue of woman, and he tells us in his Preface that the two chief characters here pilloried were real human beings. They have the air of being so, yet they are hateful enough, and it is difficult to find any redeeming feature in either. We hope that not many such inhabit rural places, or any other places for that matter. For the rest, the tale

is a simple love-story concerning a young minister and a pretty schoolmistress. We like the minister, who seems also to have been a man of the world; and the girl is adequately simple and feminine.

Her Besetting Virtue. By Mary Stuart Boyd. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

WHEN at the beginning of a novel we find an heiress voluntarily reducing herself to the mere pittance (from a fictional standpoint) of 150*l.* a year, we are prepared to expect that her virtue will lead to such other besetting evils as the unfaithfulness of lovers, the ingratitude of servants, and the insolence of rich relations, till at last compensation arrives in the form of a suitor, a little too obviously produced for this purpose only, but eminent equally for gear and grace. All these things happen accordingly, but in far from uninteresting fashion, and with many entertaining interludes—notably the charming description of a little Devonshire fishing village, and the contrasted picture of a Bloomsbury boarding-house, drawn rather from the “superior” point of view, yet not without good-nature. Like most novelists, the author is evidently under the curious impression that settlements are still necessary to secure a married woman’s fortune for herself.

A Modern Antique. By Riccardo Nobili. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS capital novel is injured by melodramatic ineffectiveness, the disclosures following the opening of a villa closed for thirty years after a tragedy being unexciting; but the comedy hinted at by the title is full of life and movement. The villain is Gaspero Bandini, an ex-sexton whose business is the production of sham antiques, and the acquirement of real ones by imposing on the simplicity of village priests. He is steeped to the lips in crime; it is therefore odd to imagine him in colloquy with his conscience over comparatively trifling matters, as on pp. 57-8. The strength of the novel is its minute and diverting exhibition of roguery in the factory and the auction-room, and its reduction (one is grieved to add) of the American connoisseur to a figure of fun. The comedy is enriched by the fact that the antique to which attention is chiefly directed is the work of an aristocratic Italian, who is unable to prevent the lying pedigree bestowed upon it from making a fortune for Bandini. The love-scene in an old-fashioned Italian labyrinth suggests that the author might produce a good novel of purely sentimental interest.

An Actor’s Love Story. By Alice M. Diehl. (Hurst & Blackett.)

IT is difficult to understand how an author, having the facility in writing that Mrs. Diehl has, can fail to see, as she does, the true character, or rather want of character, of her heroine. She has in considerable detail pictured the immature mind of a sentimental and priggish schoolgirl, and

asks us to think her “such a sweet and clever girl.” The story tells of this young lady’s engagement to a scheming and elderly baronet, and later of her stage-struck love for a popular actor-manager. The situations towards the close of the book are absurd, and the last few chapters show signs of hasty writing.

Sarah’s Mother. By L. T. Meade. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

AS the title might suggest, this is a simple and unvarnished tale, designed for the palates of schoolgirls no doubt; but schoolgirls, we fear, have more developed tastes nowadays. It is the heir of all the ages of unsophistication, the lineal descendant of ‘Fairchild Families,’ and ‘Heirs of Redclyffe,’ and what not. On the whole, the author is to be preferred in this mood to her appearance with adventurers and melodrama, Sarah is a good girl, and fond of her mother; and there is another good girl of lowlier birth; and one unexceptionable young man who discovers the divine fire in Sarah, he being twenty-four, and she seventeen. In fact, all are very nice people, though they have their shades and degrees—all except perhaps the Colonel, who is rather amusingly rendered.

The Chichester Intrigue. By Thomas Cobb. (John Lane.)

HERE the theme, while calculated to make some readers impatient, is well suited to the taste of many who work hard at the business of pleasure during a London season. A fashionable actor dies, and among his papers are found certain letters suggesting that he had some kind of intrigue with a girl of decent family who is now being wooed by one of the executor’s most intimate friends. The letters show the first name only of their writer, and she has an aunt and a cousin who both have it, too. Should the executor warn his friend? How, with justice to the girl, can the need of warning be established beyond doubt? The matter is discussed through nearly three hundred pages. It is a neat, deft piece of work—a record of small talk, pleasantly put together.

The Gentle Thespians. By R. Murray Gilchrist. (Milne.)

“MILD,” in the irreverent schoolboy sense, appears to us an adjective more appropriate than “gentle” to the “Thespians” of the title and the story in which they figure. It is a mildly exciting, mildly amusing romance, by no means without charm, having for theme the adventures of an amateur company, who, under the leadership of two former professionals, go for amusement on a country tour, varying their dramatic labours by love-making. The language and customs of the early eighteenth century are represented, on the whole, with accuracy.

The Man who was Thursday. By G. K. Chesterton. (Bristol, J. W. Arrow-smith; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE source of Mr. Chesterton’s inspiration is obvious at the outset of this book. He calls it a nightmare; but we take leave to describe it as a fantasia faithfully modelled on Stevenson’s ‘New Arabian Nights.’ Mr. Chesterton has not produced the eeriness or awesomeness of Stevenson, and perhaps had no desire to do so. On the other hand, he is very witty and amusing. Possibly there is some earnest purpose underlying the farce, for we are used in these days to the virtues masquerading as grotesques, and serious intentions in buffoonery. But frankly we only care to treat Mr. Chesterton’s nightmare as food for laughter. The central idea of the whole council of anarchists turning out to be composed of disguised detectives is distinctly pleasing, though it is not, we think, novel. Mr. Chesterton gives us a merry chase, but we confess to disappointment with an end which is bewildering, and apparently mystic, but to us unintelligible.

Mrs. Mulligan’s Millions. By Edward McNulty. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS book is broad farce diversified by a strain of incongruous and scarcely artistic tragedy. Its heroine, an elderly vagrant who objects to bathing, and is addicted to whisky and the vilest of tobacco, is suddenly proclaimed heiress to an enormous fortune amassed by a relative in America; and forthwith all her kindred, who have hitherto held her in not unmerited abhorrence, tumble over each other in their efforts to conciliate her, varying the proceedings by a clumsy and unsuccessful attempt upon her life. The legacy, however, proves in the end a bogus affair, and the old woman gladly returns to the joys of vagabondage, her would-be assassins escaping a great deal too lightly. The scene is laid in an Irish provincial town, and there are some amusing specimens of local journalism.

Rachel Chalfont. By Sophie Cole. (Duckworth & Co.)

IF this is, as it appears to be, a first novel, the author shows unusual promise. The heroine is an interesting and entirely sympathetic person; the atmosphere of her early home, with its blending of the commonplace and the tragic, is admirably realized; and the strange adventure resulting from her father’s literary legacy, though it suggests comparison with ‘The Giant’s Robe,’ is in the main original. The principal defect is a tendency to the leaving of loose ends. The history, for example, of Rachel’s parents, especially the mysterious trial in which they are both involved, is indicated with the utmost vagueness, and so suddenly dropped that we are continually—but in vain—expecting to come again upon its track. The villain has something of the curious fascination attached to Miss

Harraden's "Fowler," but proves himself an even less satisfactory companion for an inexperienced girl. The blameless hero impresses us as much more alive than the majority of his kind in feminine fiction. The English is vivid and literary.

Going through the Mill. By Mrs. Gerald Paget. (Brown, Langham & Co.)

THE "chronicler" is a woman of forty who leaves "the smart set" to live with one domestic on an income of "16s. 5d. a day." She has a great friend whom she calls "Ideal," and whose love, flowing out impartially to humanity, must not be claimed by any particular person. "Ideal" withdraws from her after sending her a dream and appearing before her in her astral body. The dream depicts a girl sentenced to death by the verdict of an unrefined male jury, and prophesies the appointment of female judges. Though the author's imagination is strong enough to handle ideas, she does not in this story use them effectively. A witty address to the English cook and other passages show that Mrs. Paget is not too fervent to be amusing.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHIES.

The Lives of the British Saints. By S. Baring-Gould and John Fisher. Vol. I. (C. J. Clark.)—Mr. Baring-Gould has long borne a well-deserved reputation as a distinguished hagiologist. He has now, in conjunction with Mr. John Fisher, begun a work, to be completed in four volumes, on the lives of the saints of Wales and Cornwall, and such Irish saints as have dedications in Britain. It should be understood that this work is new, and entirely distinct from the several volumes of 'The Lives of the Saints' issued by Mr. Baring-Gould in 1872-7. It is published on the initiative and under the auspices of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. The work is arranged alphabetically, and the first volume carries us as far as St. Byrnack. It is admirably printed, and contains a few choice illustrations. The crowned figure of St. Brychan with a lapful of children is a delightful example of fifteenth-century glass from the church of St. Neot, Cornwall. This volume is fortified by a thoroughly useful and original introduction, dealing with the Welsh and Cornish calendars and the genealogies of the Welsh saints. The various maps of the monastic foundations of Wales, of the Irish settlements in Brittany, of the Cornish dedications, and of the churches of the companions of St. Achebran, all bear witness to the painstaking labours of the authors. We hope to give a longer notice of this work, so excellently begun, as it approaches completion.

Studies in the Lives of the Saints. By Edward Hutton. (Constable & Co.)—Mr. Hutton should have given these sketches a less ambitious title. Such brief, shadowy impressions are scarcely deserving of a name so suggestive of prolonged inquiry and reflection as 'Studies.' The book presents a curious medley of merits and defects. Mr. Hutton can draw a beautiful vignette portrait, like that here given of St. Catherine Adorni; but his handling of the greater figures—Augustine or Teresa—is inadequate. He has not yet learnt the unwisdom of exaggeration, nor taught himself to refrain from sacrificing the truth of things to the

fascinations of a phrase. So St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross are coupled with the result that the former becomes a "mystical scientist" of little feeling; and the 'Confessions' of St. Augustine are likened to a "pressed narcissus" in comparison with the "living flower" of the 'Meditations of Marcus Aurelius.' Close upon passages which show considerable beauty of style we come upon a verbal tangle like the following:—

"So that should one desire the freedom of thought, that appears to be so detestable in that liberty to decide for oneself questions that after all the whole world has many times given up in despair, it will be found, if one will but listen a little to him, that thought is really impossible amid a thousand different opinions shouted by as many multitudes."

Innocent the Great. By C. H. C. Pirie-Gordon. (Longmans & Co.)—This is a portentous work eked out with appendixes, but of little real value. Mr. Pirie-Gordon's notions of fitness may be gauged from the fact that he quotes Mr. Rolfe's 'Hadrian the Seventh,' as though its dicta were of importance; his system of ethics from his approval of the Albigensian crusade, and (we may suppose) of the Inquisition and all that it implied; and his style from such phrases as the following:—

"It may be that the Pope considered it detrimental to the moral as well as to the feudal interests of the Church to allow King John to be *hustled* or *hullaballoed* [sic] by his subjects."

"The Lord Innocent's predecessors had had to cope with the blustering of truculent or cringing Caesars, the *indignatuncule* of mulierose kings, the trade-unionism of barons, the venality of bishops, and the riots of the Romans."

Innocent III. was a great statesman and a great Pope, although he was certainly not a saint. But he deserved a better biography than this effort in a "precious" æsthetic style. For ourselves, we think more may be learnt from the soberer person whom Mr. Gordon does not consider up to his standard, "the obsolescent Gregorovius."

The Life and Times of Nicholas Ferrar. By H. B. K. Skipton. (Mowbray & Co.)—This is one of that class of little books which the public appears to love, if we may judge by the numbers that are issued. It contains a sketch of the Little Gidding community, which will be found useful by the average uninstructed reader, and is adorned with some pleasant photographs. The writing is poor and partisan. The Puritans were doubtless intolerant, and not always too scrupulous in their methods; but the violence of language with which Mr. Skipton treats them provokes nothing but irritation. As an account of the first attempt since the Reformation to revive a religious community in the Church of England, it is likely to be useful to the class of readers for whom it is intended.

Laud. By W. L. Mackintosh. (Masters & Co.)—The production of small books on Laud seems endless. The present is neither better nor worse than many of its predecessors. We suppose it is written for the beginner, for the writer makes no attempt to add to our knowledge. The book is in our opinion superior to the first of the series on Richard Hooker; but it is not a valuable survey of the man or the period. There is little, if any, mention of S. R. Gardiner's work, and a great deal too much quotation of other and less important books. The writer is a Canon Residentiary of a Scotch cathedral, and might have attempted something more solid than this meagre *réchauffé* of well-known facts. The standpoint is frankly partisan, and the account of Laud's Scotch policy leaves much to be desired.

Mrs. Aubrey Richardson has composed a very readable, if rather discursive, survey of an interesting side of ecclesiastical history in her *Women of the Church of England* (Chapman & Hall). She is at home with the learned ladies, such as Katharine Parr, who had no small share in planting the doctrines of the Reformation, and duly quotes Ben Jonson's magnificent lines to Lucy, Countess of Bedford, and Donne's happy eulogy of Lady Magdalen Herbert, the mother of George Herbert. A pathetic figure in the Restoration Court, though not of it, was the wife of Godolphin, who after playing by royal command the part of Diana, Goddess of Chastity, in the masque 'Calista,' declared to Evelyn: "Never will I come within this temptation more whilst I breathe." After the Revolution of 1688 Mrs. Richardson selects the sisters Queen Mary and Queen Anne as typical Churchwomen, and they were both, no doubt, sincerely attached to their religion. We are also reminded that Mrs. Chaponne and others of the bluestockings had markedly pious proclivities. Theology, rather than literature, appears to be Mrs. Richardson's strong point; her remarks on Jane Austen are somewhat trivial; and while Mrs. Norton appears incongruously in a book of this kind, the name of the late Mrs. Marshall is omitted. The death of Christina Rossetti is wrongly given as having occurred in 1876, instead of 1892. Mrs. Richardson writes with knowledge about feminine influences on recent ecclesiastical developments, and if her eulogies of living people are rather cloying, her evident sincerity makes amends.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Complete Mountaineer. By George D. Abraham. (Methuen.)—Mr. Abraham's large volume of nearly 500 pages comes out with a certain appositeness. The Alpine Club recently celebrated its first jubilee, and the mountaineer of the old school no doubt has compared notes with the climber of the present day, and inquired of him how he has kept the sound tradition handed down to him. Judging from Mr. Abraham's book, the elder will have heard a good deal that puzzled him, if he has not kept abreast of recent developments. He will hear of "problems," "experts," and "form"; of circuitous and dangerous routes chosen in preference to the more straightforward and safer; of rules based upon caution and experience, nominally, indeed, assented to, but disregarded in practice. He will have heard much about peaks, little about passes, unless as routes for getting from one scrambling-ground to another. Nor will he have found much appreciation of the delights of the lower regions, the flower-studded meadows, the forests, the high pastures; even the rippling music of the cow-bells, most "anamnetic" of all sounds to the true mountain-lover, is spoken of as "harsh." The modern climber, whenever it is possible—and more such possibilities are provided every year—is whisked past these in a train, and landed as near as may be to the confines of the ice and snow, as often as not in the vicinity of a luxurious hotel. The passion of the few, it has been said, has become the fashion of the many.

However, if mountaineering has to take its place in the "Complete" Series beside golf, motoring, and Rugby football, we do not know that a better exponent of it than Mr. Abraham could have been found. There is little or nothing in his book that was not already familiar to people acquainted with Alpine literature; but some may find

it convenient to have the old things recapitulated. It may be said that as the writers of fifty years ago, Ball, Hinchliff, Wills, Tyndall—even, in his own ironical way, Leslie Stephen—gave us the poetry of mountaineering, so Mr. Abraham gives us its prose. His style is of the journalistic order, in which a cow is called "a bovine quadruped," and so forth. The "greased pole" aspect of a mountain was never so remorselessly set forth. However, it is no use lamenting. The old school had their good time, wandering far and wide, uncertain where they were going to sleep, changing beds every night, and shirts (if the post served them faithfully) once a fortnight, descending from unknown passes into valleys where no stranger had before been seen. Now we stay out our holiday in some well-appointed hotel, and time our expeditions so as to be back in time to dress for the table d'hôte. Such is modern mountaineering, and Mr. Abraham is its last and completest prophet.

There are, as in most books of the kind, many hints and rules for climbers, mostly useful enough. Every old hand, however, has his own fancies, and will think that any other man's can be now and then bettered. Thus, touching the rucksack (spelt, as usual by English writers, with a needless *z*, even as chalet with an *d*), we should say that the English-made article is much too heavy, and that mackintosh lining is better replaced by a mackintosh bag, made like the old knapsack, but without straps. This keeps the things in better order, slips easily into the rucksack, and if fitted with a handle forms a useful handbag in the train. There is no earthly reason why "liquid refreshment" need be eschewed in the Alps. Of course alcohol in the mildest form is better avoided, at any rate during the ascent; and as Mr. Abraham puts it, the "transit" of it is troublesome. But since the body is parting with fluid at an incredible rate there can be no harm in supplying the loss with the splendid water, which fortunately is not rare. Only the drinker should be careful to take in with it a morsel of solid food, or the stomach may feel itself cheated, and resent it. It is news to us that for the ascent of the "Broad Stand" on Scawfell a rope is now considered necessary. The present writer has ascended it many times in "rather and riper years"—glad of a friendly hand in the latter, but in undergraduate days one would as soon have thought of a rope-ladder as of a rope. From Scawfell to the Pillar Rock is not a far cry; and for the sake of accuracy it may be mentioned that the real leader of the party who first ascended that pinnacle by the "Slab-and-crack" or "easy" route was Mr. E. T. Leeke, the present Sub-Dean of Lincoln.

Mr. Abraham can tell a good story now and then. The most delightful is that of the young guide who, having been sent by an employer to practise rock-climbing and learn English in Cumberland, surprised a slipping *Herr* in the following season with the shout, "Whar's ta gaun? Hod teet t' raäpe, thou chump-head."

We must not omit to mention the photographs with which the book is copiously adorned, and which are the most beautiful we remember to have seen in any work of the kind. But surely the glissade (facing p. 91) cannot be taken as an example of "form."

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS publish *A Century of Political Development*, by Mr. Hector Macpherson, a well-known Scotch journalist. The last two chapters appear to be new, the others being repub-

lished from the *Edinburgh Evening News*. It is these last chapters which contain a good deal of doubtful doctrine, the rest of the volume being on ordinarily accepted historical lines. Rousseau, the French Revolution, Burke and the Reaction, Tom Paine, and Godwin lead in the usual fashion to Bentham, the Utilitarians, the Philosophic Radicals, and the Manchester School. Thence we are taken on to Socialism, in the manner common to many works appearing at the moment on the history of the Socialistic movement in this country. A point of interest relates to J. S. Mill. The author rightly thinks that at one time Mill's early beliefs had "waned." Quoting from himself, he admirably explains the truthful chivalry that led Mill to accept light from the younger men who differed from him in temperament and in training. It is also true that Mill "never emancipated himself completely" from his earlier opinions, although he foresaw much that was to follow after his own death. It is, however, the case, as is not here set forth, that Mill distinctly promulgated in the last years of his life new views on the Land Question, for which he worked actively. He also became an advocate for the principle of "Free Schools," in which he was opposed to all his earlier friends and many of his disciples. In the last chapters Mr. Macpherson gives too much countenance for a philosophic historian to that form of united empire which is known as Imperial Federation, and writes of the latest Colonial Conference as though it had announced a new departure, in a direction towards an end hindered, in fact, by its deliberations. The Indian problem and the Australian view cannot be ignored, and must be faced by those who write upon this difficult subject.

Venice.—Part I. *The Middle Ages*. 2 vols. Part II. *The Golden Age*. 2 vols. By Pompeo Molmenti. Translated by H. F. Brown. (Murray).—All students of the history of Venice are familiar with the work of Molmenti and the band of scholars gathered round him, and our satisfaction at seeing this monumental work in an English dress is only tempered by regret that it prevents Mr. Brown from writing a work of the same character, a task for which he is even better fitted than Prof. Molmenti. The work is well printed and sumptuously produced; it contains nearly all the illustrations found in the Italian, rearranged in an order which gives some trouble to those who have used the original, but is otherwise of no great importance. We heartily recommend it as a well-illustrated encyclopædia of Venetian life in all its aspects, picturesque and homely. No pains have been spared in getting together reproductions of pictures, maps, diagrams, and figures of even the slightest objects of everyday life in Venice. We have, however, a serious complaint to make. If we did not know from the title-page that the rendering was Mr. Brown's, we should have been driven by the strongest internal evidence to conclude that the translator was imperfectly acquainted with the old Venetian dialect, whole pages of the most interesting matter being printed as they appear in the original, untranslated; that he was deficient in general culture—he talks of the "ovens" of the alchemists; that he was ignorant not only of the familiar English forms of foreign names, such as Raymond Lully, but even of English ones, and of elementary facts of English history—e.g., he fails to correct the statement that the coronation of Henry III. of England took place in 1483. It is to be regretted that careless work of this kind should mar an excellent and praiseworthy enterprise, and we suggest to Mr.

Brown the advisability of printing with part iii. an appendix giving the translation of the chief passages left in the original dialect, unless, as we fear, it would necessitate an extra volume.

A Roll of Honour. By W. Carew Hazlitt. (Bernard Quaritch).—It is with peculiar goodwill that we welcome this volume from Mr. Hazlitt, as it is in some measure the realization of a wish which booklovers and genealogists have often expressed—the cataloguing of past owners of books. We have now a list of about 17,000 collectors of books and manuscripts at various periods between the fourteenth and the nineteenth centuries, and with this as a basis the collector will be able, without unnecessary trouble, to compile his catalogue of former owners, and to add any details of place and date that his books may furnish. It would be easy, no doubt, to improve this volume from public sources—the lists of former owners of manuscripts in the British Museum and other public libraries do not seem to have been incorporated, or even looked at; but in a piece of pioneer work the wise critic will regard what has been done, and not what might have been. Mr. Hazlitt's Preface is an admirable exposition of the aims with which he undertook the task of drawing up the 'Roll of Honour' of English book-collecting; and if librarians and book-buyers will go on with the work he has so well begun, an enormous amount of valuable biographical, topographical, and genealogical material, now altogether neglected, will be made available for future generations of students.

Toledo. By Albert F. Calvert. (Lane).—The chapter on El Greco, in which Mr. Calvert has had the advantage of a collaborator, is the most readable part of this volume. The rest of the text is burdened with details which will seem excessive to the average reader, and many of which will be found inaccurate by scholars. Though the compiler is evidently unaware of the fact, his version of the legends connected with Roderick is based upon Pedro del Corral's 'Crónica del rey Don Rodrigo con la destrucción de España,' a work which Fernán Pérez de Guzmán bluntly describes as a "trufa ó mentira paladina." It follows that Mr. Calvert's account of the Roderick episode is wholly uncritical. With the exception of Dozy, his authorities are antiquated, no reference being made to Señor Codera, nor to Señor D. Juan Menéndez Pidal's important monograph, the 'Leyendas del último rey gotho.' Señor Codera is of opinion that the so-called Julian was a Berber chief, and that his real name was neither Julian nor Illán (p. 24), but Olbán. Dozy's theory that La Cava's father was Governor of Ceuta (p. 27) depends solely on the capricious substitution of "exarci" for "exorti" in the chronicle commonly ascribed to Isidore of Beja (who is confused on p. 12 with St. Isidore of Seville). Florinda (pp. 24 and 25) was not brought on the scene till 1580, when Miguel de Luna gave this as the authentic name of La Cava in his forged 'Crónica de Abentarique.' It is not a happy idea that the story of Favila and Doña Luz may have been invented to retaliate on Egica for exiling the Archbishop of Toledo (p. 21): the tale was concocted seven centuries later by the festive Corral. Nor can we accept the statement (p. 94) that Villena's library was "burnt by order of the Inquisition." In the first place, Lope Barrientos, Bishop of Avila and afterwards of Cuenca, categorically declares in 'De las especies de adivinanza' that he burnt Villena's books by the express

order of John II.; and, in the second place, Villena died long before the Inquisition was founded. The compiler goes out of his way to suggest that the church of Santa María la Blanca "should have been renamed San Vicente del Sangre" (p. 79). One insuperable objection to this proposal is that "sangre" is a noun of feminine gender. But the suggestion was well worth making, for it gives the measure of Mr. Calvert's acquaintance with Spanish and matters relating to Spain. Such expressions as "the first efforts of the Castilian Kings was" (p. 83) seem to indicate also an imperfect knowledge of English.

Festschrift zur 49ten Versammlung deutscher Philologen, &c., 1907. (Leipsic, Carl Beck.)—This collection of twenty-two papers read at the yearly Congress of Schoolmen (which met at Basle in 1907) affords a various assortment of learning, but not, we think, any specially outstanding work. The topics discussed are almost all of interest only to specialists, as of course might fairly be expected; but these are often such as are not wanting in general interest also. We cannot say that this is the case in the present volume. There is, for example, a set of extracts from an unpublished account of a journey to London, Oxford, and Cambridge in 1669 by one Fäsch, a young student from Basle. He was present at the first ceremony in the new Sheldonian Theatre, and the prominent Dons were very kind to him. But he tells us nothing new, and his editor adduces parallel passages from Evelyn and Pepys only to show that they in general agree with his observations. There is an elaborate discussion of the official parts or divisions of a Greek tragedy, which does not help us to understand the plays better. There is another long essay on the threadbare controversy as to the date and scope of Plato's 'Republic.' There are learned essays on old English, and old French poetry; and there is a spirited defence of the teaching of pure mathematics in schools against the advocates of modern science.

We mention but a few of the essays by various hands. The paper which has interested us most is M. Rossat's 'La Poésie religieuse patoise dans le Jura bernois catholique.' The author justly observes that this popular poetry supplies many indications of manners and customs, and still more of the mental condition of the population—"parfois naïf et bonhomme, souvent finement observateur, toujours malin et gouaillieur." M. Rossat gives us not only the difficult patois, but also a good French version beside it, and many of the tunes to which these poems are sung. The tunes do not impress us much. If the ballads or carols are indeed very ancient, as he tells us, the music has to us no antique flavour. The real interest lies in the naive and picturesque familiarity of the poets with the Holy Family in their Christmas and Epiphany ballads, for hymns we cannot call them. Thus the terror of the Divine infant at the appearance of the negro among the "Three Kings" from the East is natural, but grotesque. We are given several varying versions of these popular songs, and learned notes on the dialect—altogether a most interesting study. It may be our own fault that we have not found other special researches in the volume so attractive. The whole is on a very high level of scholarship, and we doubt if a similar gathering in England would be able to show such an intellectual standard. But Germans are Germans.

We welcome a new edition of *Idlehurst: a Journal kept in the Country*, by John Halsham (Smith & Elder), to whose more recent volume on the same lines, 'Lonewood

Corner,' we devoted a long notice. 'Idlehurst' has a new and interesting Preface, and should win with the public the reputation it has long had with the discerning. It is a charming study of one of the most unspoilt rural districts in England.

In *The Human Boy Again* (Chapman & Hall) Mr. Eden Phillpotts has resumed a series of school stories which is justly popular. The extraordinary freaks and scrapes into which the small boy is led by his code of honour and wild ingenuity are exhibited with easy humour, though the Head Master's Johnsonian style seems distinctly overdone. The modern pedagogue is much briefer, and more sensible, perhaps, of the sort of language which appeals to boys.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL AND MR. HENRY FROWDE are the joint publishers of yet another issue of Dickens—the "Eighteenpenny Illustrated"—in which they send us *Pickwick* and *Barnaby Rudge*. The books are neatly bound in blue cloth, and contain all copyright matter, and reproductions of the original illustrations. They are similar in type to the "Oxford India Paper Edition," that is to say, a great improvement on the cheap issues of twenty years or so back, in which the print was a trial to the eyes.

MR. HEINEMANN has added to his "Favourite Classics" four volumes of Macaulay's *Selected Essays*, which are capably introduced by Mr. H. W. C. Davis. The little books are decidedly attractive and tasteful in appearance, though they are very cheap.

The Handy Newspaper List, published by Messrs. Charles & Edwin Layton, is concise and accurate, and shows care in its compilation; but in some cases the descriptions require extending, in order to indicate the scope of the paper mentioned. For instance, 'Reviews' does not sufficiently describe *The Saturday Review*, *The Spectator*, *Notes and Queries*, and *The Athenæum*. Of course it is a question of space, but a slight increase of matter would greatly add to the value of this cheap compendium.

Two important book catalogues have reached us from Germany. Messrs. Joseph Baer & Co. of Frankfurt issue the third part of their extensive catalogue of *Livres du XVI^e Siècle illustrés par des Artistes français, italiens, flamands, hollandais, et espagnols*, which extends from No. 1459 to No. 1956, and comprises most elaborate indexes: (1) places of printing, (2) artists' names, and (3) titles. This catalogue, it may be mentioned, is No. 500, and celebrates the 120th anniversary of the firm. It is compiled with great care and bibliographical knowledge, and the three parts, when bound together, will constitute a valuable book of reference. Some of the editions are unrecorded by Brunet and other bibliographers, and the collations of these authors are occasionally corrected and amplified. There are several fine specimens from Geoffrey Tory's press, and an exceptionally long and important series of beautiful Italian illustrated books of the sixteenth century. The few early printed Spanish books include a perfect copy of Lopez de Gomara, 'Cronica de la Nueva Espana con la conquista de Mexico,' printed at Saragossa in 1554-5, a most important chronicle on the discovery of America, and especially on the conquest by Ferdinand Cortes, not mentioned by Salva and Leclerc. The catalogue is lavishly illustrated with facsimiles of title-pages and colophons.

The second catalogue is issued by Mr.

Paul Gottschalk of Berlin, and is entirely in English, which would have been improved by a little revision at the hands of an Englishman. It comprises three examples of the press of Wynkyn de Worde—St. Jerome, 'Vitæ Patrum,' 1495; 'The Chronicle of England,' 1497; and the 'Ordinary of Chrysten Men,' 1506; these were acquired at Messrs. Sotheby's last spring, and are recorded in 'Book-Prices Current' under the respective numbers of 5724, 5522, and 5653. The catalogue, which is well provided with facsimiles, enumerates only 138 lots; but all are more or less rare.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

It was at his own home, bright with flowers sent by friends, that M. Jean Richepin received me, his smiling countenance and low, soft voice contrasting strangely with his rugged and energetic face. Each minute the bell rang, announcing the arrival of another visitor or a fresh bouquet addressed to the Muse of the new Academician. The crowds of congratulating friends M. Richepin met with his usual geniality and charming simplicity; for it is by his character as well as his talent and his fabulous adventures that the poet of 'La Chanson des Gueux' has endeared himself both to Frenchmen and foreigners. Richepin himself reminds me that it was an American, Mr. Cameron, who, when he published a selection of Richepin's best works for the students of Boston three years ago, first looked upon his election to the Academy as a possible contingency.

Although the Academy is the haven which all writers hope to reach after a career of literary struggle, M. Richepin informs me that he has no intention of resting on his laurels. His activity is great. He is preparing his "scenario" for M. le Bary's cinematograph. He has not yet fixed upon a subject, but he believes he has found the secret of this new form of dramatic art. We must, he says, put ourselves in the place of a deaf person studying life through the medium of the eyes, and construct a piece from that point of view, putting in all details that make the spectator, as it were, hear a silent action. Like M. le Bary, the author of 'Par le Glaive' thinks that this enterprise is destined before long to revolutionize the theatre.

At the same time M. Richepin is working at a new volume of poetry, 'Les Glas,' in which he will develop his philosophy in a hymn to the glory of life. Further, in collaboration with Capt. Basil Hood, he is writing a piece for Mr. Tree; also two dramas in verse—'Lais,' which will be a picture of ancient Greek life, and 'La Route d'Émeraude,' after the beautiful novel of Eugène Demolder, presenting the Holland of the poets and artists during the age of Rembrandt. He is also preparing a series of lectures upon the work of Carducci.

So far, no other author in France has understood the poetry of the sea so well as Richepin. The better to know and love it, he became a sailor, and lived the life of a fisherman in his early days. Other countries have been more fertile in producing writers who understand the sea—for instance, your admirable Joseph Conrad. Unfortunately, we have as yet no translations of his works in France; but before long the readers of the *Revue de Paris* will be the first to read 'The Nigger of the Narcissus' rendered by the skilful hand of M. Robert d'Humières. Few translators co-operate so closely with the author whom

they interpret; and it is to be regretted that many writers are too casual in this matter. Dare I say that Kipling owes the Nobel Prize to the kindly chance which gave him translators of merit—unknown, indeed, to him?

Bernard Shaw has not been so well treated, and there is little prospect, in spite of the admiration that the French feel for him, of his plays appearing on a Parisian stage so long as he is interpreted by his present translator. This is to be deplored, for foreign plays meet with a good reception in Paris at the present time. C. G.

MILTONIANA IN AMERICA.

EARLY this month an exhibition of first editions and other memorials of Milton was opened at Columbia University, to commemorate the tercentenary of the poet's birth. The exhibition, which is largely due to the efforts of Prof. Simkhovitch, is almost as fine a one as could be organized in this country. American collectors have placed their treasures at the disposal of the Committee with ungrudging generosity, and they appear to have secured nearly all the more precious Miltoniana which have come into the market within the last quarter of a century. The most important of these is the MS. of 'Paradise Lost,' Book I., which passed from the possession of the first printer of the poem, Samuel Simmons, to Jacob Tonson, and thence to his collateral descendants, remaining in the same family, that of Baker of Bayfordbury, until January 25th, 1904, when it was offered for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's. As is well known, the reserve (5,000*l.*) placed on the MS. was not reached; but soon after it was acquired privately, through Messrs. Sotheby, by the late George H. Richmond, the New York dealer. He almost immediately sold it to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who lends it to the Milton Exhibition at Columbia University. Mr. Morgan also lends Cowper's annotated copy of 'Paradise Lost,' a volume of which the provenance is not revealed.

Milton's copy of 'Lycophronis Alexandra,' Geneva, 1601—with his autograph signature, the date of purchase (1634), and the price paid (13*s.*) written on the fly-leaf opposite the title—was in Birket Foster's collection and was catalogued by Mr. Quaritch in July, 1894, for 96*l.*; it had previously been in Lord Charlemont's possession. It contains about 60 marginal critical annotations in the poet's autograph, and is included in the five volumes declared by S. Leigh Sotheby to have at one time formed part of Milton's library. This volume now belongs to a New York collector.

The exhibition seems to include all or nearly all of Milton's numerous works in their various old editions, besides the Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, with his 'Epitaph on the Admirable Dramaticke Poet, W. Shakespeare.' The copy of 'A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634,' &c., (first printed in 1637, and afterwards known as 'Comus'), is described as having wide margins, and is additionally interesting from the fact that it is the dedication copy to Charles I. The example of 'Lycidas,' 1638, is noteworthy from bearing on the title the signature of Izaak Walton in full. It is presumably identical with the volume (which contained also the autograph of George Steevens) in the Hance Sale of August, 1887, when it was purchased by Mr. Quaritch for 56*l.* The original MS. is preserved at Trinity College, Cambridge. There are three copies exhibited of the original issue of the 'Poems,'

1645, the first collected edition of Milton's poems, and the first work with his name as author; and a similar number of the second issue, with additions, 1673.

The 'Paradise Lost' series seems to include all the issues of the first edition. The more important of the copies with the first title-page is the very fine one with the Baker Holroyd ex-libris; it was sold in London in 1903 for 102*l.*, and appeared in Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue in October of the same year at 850 dollars. It contains bound in at the end eight preliminary leaves from the fourth issue. There are also two copies each of the second, third, fourth, and fifth issues, and one of the sixth. There are examples of later editions down to that of the Doves Press, 1904, and some illustrated editions, among which is the French translation 'Le Paradis Perdu,' Paris, 1792, with 12 plates by Schall in colours.

Milton's prose works are well represented by first and other editions, notably 'Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio,' 1651, with the autograph of "O. Cromwell"; the rare pamphlet 'Of Reformation touching Church Discipline in England,' 1641; two copies of 'Areopagitica,' 1644; and so forth. A good many books of interest in connexion with Milton are also exhibited, among them the first and other editions of the 'Eikon Basilike,' and the Royal Proclamation of 1660 condemning Milton's 'Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio' and the 'Iconoclastes'—a broadside of excessive rarity.

Altogether the exhibition is one of uncommon interest and importance, and a scholarly supervision seems to have been exercised over it: the so-called Milton Bible, for instance, which created much discussion a few months ago, does not appear to figure in it. The exhibition at Columbia University ought to be followed by one in London at the Milton commemoration which is to be held in December next. W. R.

'LISBON AND CINTRA.'

WHILE I much appreciate the kind way in which your reviewer criticized my book 'Lisbon and Cintra' on March 7th, I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to reply to his comments on the two points of history he questions.

King Sebastian set sail for Africa June 24th, 1578. Camoens died in 1579. He never recovered from the illness that had already attacked him when the news of the defeat in Africa reached him. Historians give many dramatic versions of his end; but as the actual date of month and day of his death are absolutely unknown, I was careful to add the words "so goes the story" to the tradition repeated in my book.

Ribeiro's heroine is stated to have been the Princess Beatriz by Faria e Sousa, by Herculano, and by Almeida Garrett, all of whom believed implicitly in the romantic legend. The substitution of the heroine's name for that of Joana de Vilhena has only recently been made by Theophile Braga in his book on the life of the poet.

In a book like 'Lisbon and Cintra,' where concentration is essential on account of limited space, it seemed advisable to give in cases as cited by the reviewer the versions popularly accepted by the Portuguese, which I obtained from the original text.

A. C. INCHBOLD.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

AT the seventy-first anniversary of this Institution last Thursday week Mr. C. J.

Longman, in moving the adoption of the Report, stated that everything was working well, but pointed out that as the number of members grew, so would the liabilities, and that while the increase to the funds amounted to over 700*l.*, he would like to see it rather more. The expenditure on relief showed an increase of 120*l.*, but he did not regret this, for

"we are here to give relief to the members of the trade and of our Institution when they need it. If a time comes when the demands upon it are in excess of what can be met, I do not doubt that more money can be got. I should never hesitate nowadays to appeal to the trade at large for more funds if I really felt it was necessary."

Mr. Longman referred to the Retreat, which is an allied institution. The houses are situated in charming grounds, and the Retreat is amply endowed. A subscription of only five shillings a year is sufficient to secure membership, while for two guineas a man can become a life member. Those who join the Retreat help not only the Retreat, but also the Booksellers' Provident Institution, because the balance of the fund, which is at times considerable, is handed over to the Institution.

Among the other speakers were Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. James Foster, Mr. J. W. Harden, Alderman Keay, Mr. W. A. Kelk, Mr. Cuthbert W. Whitaker, Mr. Sydney Gedge, Mr. George Longman, and Mr. J. Shaylor. Mr. F. Macmillan in the course of his remarks referred to the great progress the Institution had made since Mr. Longman's revised rules had been acted upon, and the considerable accession of new members, although the number was not what he hoped it would have been. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Longman for his great services was carried by acclamation.

At the close of the meeting Lord Alverstone delivered an address in which he said:—

"If I had not been a barrister, Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Justice, I think I should like to have been a booksellers' assistant, because during any spare minutes in the day, when the chance customer does not come in, the booksellers' assistant has an opportunity of enjoying the wares which he has there to dispose of in the market."

During the evening the Papyrus Gleemen and Orchestra gave a performance.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Abbott-Smith (E.), The Glory of the King. Short Meditations for Easter.
Acts of the Apostles, Book I., 2/6 net; Book II., 2/ net. With Introduction by Madame Cecilia. Catholic Scripture Manuals.
Allan (A.), The Advent of the Father, 6/ net.
Belasco (G. S.), The God of our Fathers, and other Sermons. 3/6 net.
Beveridge (A. T. Gordon), Hold Fast or Let Go, 1/3 net. In defence of Christianity.
Brevisima: for Busy People, 1/ net. Very short meditations for a year on the Gospel of St. John, edited by the Rev. D. T. W. Elsdale. New Edition.
Britton (Rev. R. W.), Angels: their Nature and Service, 1/ net.
Bullock (Rev. G. F.), The Hymn of Praise of the Incarnation, 1/6 net. Considerations on the Magnificat, with Preface by G. S. Hollings.—The Prodigal Son, 1/ net.
Caine (Rev. C.), First Lessons in Question and Answer Form on Confirmation.
Churchman's Penny Library: Church Property and Revenues; First Five Minutes after Death and the Future Crown; Holy Eucharist; Our Church beyond the Seas; Our Private Prayers, 1*d.* each.
Egerton (M.), Forgotten Truths, Six allegories.
Gilbert (G. H.), Interpretation of the Bible, 5/ net. A short history.
Hall (Bishop A. C. A.), The Forgiveness of Sins, 3/6 net. A course of sermons.
Hard to be Understood, 6*d.* Studies in difficult texts, edited by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, with a foreword by the Bishop of Durham.
Hepher (Rev. C.), The Revelation of Love, 2/6. A book of sermons.
Heyford Papers. No. III. Holy Communion; No. IV. Faith, Belief, and Conduct; No. V. Confirmation—and Afterwards, by the Rev. A. R. Sharpe, 3*d.* each.
Jenkins (W. Owen), The Incarnation: its Place in St. Paul's Theology, and the Christian Hope of Immortality, 6*d.*

Masterman (J. H. B.), *The Rights and Responsibilities of National Churches*, 2/6 net.

Magee (Rev. J. A. V.), *God's Need of Man and Man's Need of God*, 1/3 net.

Moule (Bishop), *Meditations for the Church's Year*, 3/6 net.

Newbolt (Canon W. C. E.), *The Sacrament of the Altar*, 5/ net.

Pan-*Anglican Papers: The Anglican Communion in relation to other Christian Bodies: Christian Morality as Criticized in the West and in the East: Equipment of Missionary Workers: Methods of carrying on Missionary Work: Problems of Missionary Action: Religion and Science*, 2d. each.

Pierson (A. T.), *The Bible and Spiritual Life*, 5/ net.

Robinson (J. Armitage), *The Historical Character of St. John's Gospel*, 2d. net. Three Lectures delivered in Westminster Abbey in Advent, 1907.

Ross-Lewis (Rev. G. H.), *The Witness of the Diocese of Durham*, 6d. An address given to the members of several North-Country Field Naturalist Societies in St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside, Parish Church in July, 1901.

S.P.C.K. Publications: *Hymn-book in Ci-Gogo*, revised by the Rev. J. E. Beverley, 3d.; *Portions of the Book of Common Prayer in the Lengua Language*, as spoken by a Tribe of Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, 1/6; *A Manual of Lumasaba Grammar*, by the Rev. J. B. Purvis, 3/; *Service Book, Hymns, and Occasional Prayers in Lumasaba*, 10d.; *St. Mark, with Commentary in Luganda*, 1/6; *Portions of Prayer Book, Saa, Mala, Solomon Islands*, 1/6; *Portions of Prayer Book, Ulawa, Solomon Islands*, 2/; *Reading-Book in the Yalunka Language*, translated and compiled by H. Bowers, S. E. Marsh, and M. D. Showers, 9d.

Ward (Rev. F. W. Orde), *The World's Quest*, 7/6 net.

Welch (Rev. E. A.), *The Lore of the Master*, 2/6. Addresses on the teaching of our Lord.

Westminster Lectures, Third Series, 3/6 net. Edited by F. Aveling.

Law.

Deighton (T. Howard), Stephens (F. W.), and Rosser (F. Lodge), *A Handy Guide for Income-Tax Payers*, 1/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Goodchild (W.), *Precious Stones*, 6/ net. With a chapter on artificial stones by R. Dykes.

Poetry and Drama.

Bradford (E. E.), *Sonnets, Songs and Ballads*, 2/6 net.

Field (A.), *Lays of West Africa and Ditties of the Coast*, 1/ net.

Fitzgerald (Percy), *Shakespearean Representation: its Laws and Limits*, 6/ net.

Gerard (W.), *A Prologue, and other Poems*, 5/ net.

Gilson (J. P. S. R.), *Shakespeare's Use of the Supernatural*, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press Essay, 1907.

Grey (D. E.), *Poems*, 7/6 net. With a prefatory note by H. Chalmers-Pennell.

Kelly (C. A.), *Lays of Hellas*, 3/6 net.

Making of a Shakespeare, 9d. An address delivered, by invitation of the Melbourne Shakespeare Society, by T. G. Tucker.

Salford (P.), *King Rother*.

Tennyson, *The Princess, and Maud*, 4/ net. Annotated by himself. Edited by the present Lord Tennyson in the Eversley Series.

Tudor Facsimile Texts: *Nice Wanton: The Play of the Weather*, 17/6 net each.

Tudor Facsimile Texts: *The Macro Plays—No. III. The Castle of Perseverance*, quarto, 17/6 net; No. IV. *Respublica*, folio, 35/ net.

Music.

Colles (H. C.), *Brahms*, 2/6 net. In the Music of the Masters.

Dover Pageant: *the Book of the Music*, 1/6. The words chiefly by J. Rhoades, music chiefly by H. J. Taylor.

Kobbe (Gustav), *The Pianolist*, 4/6 net. A guide for pianola players.

Bibliography.

Thomas (N. W.), *Bibliography of Anthropology and Folklore*, 1906, 2/ net. A continuation of the work issued by the Folk-lore Society in 1906, confined to works published within the British Empire.

Political Economy.

Webb (M. De P.), *India and the Empire*, 3/6 net. A consideration of the Tariff Problem, with Introduction by Sir E. F. Law.

History and Biography.

Beers (C. W.), *A Mind that Found Itself*, 7/6 net. An autobiography concerning a neuroathetic who was confined in a lunatic asylum.

Cody (Rev. H. A.), *An Apostle of the North*, 7/6 net. Memoirs of the Right Rev. W. C. Bompas, First Bishop of Athabasca, with Introduction by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

Davidson (L. C.), *Catherine of Bragança, Infanta of Portugal and Queen-Consort of England*, 15/ net. With portraits and illustrations.

Dickens (C.), *Letters and Speeches*, 2 vols., 10/6 net each. In the National Edition.

Gasquet (Dr. F. A.), *The Last Abbot of Glastonbury, and other Essays*, 6/ net.

Henderson (M. Sturges), *Three Centuries in North Oxfordshire*, 5/ net. Illustrated.

Hewison (J. King), *The Covenanters*, 2 vols., 32/ net. A history of the Church in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution.

Leslie (Rev. J. R.), *History of Kilsaran, County of Louth*, 7/6 net. A history of the parishes of Kilsaran, Gernons-town, Stabannon, Manfieldstown, and Dromiskin, with 5 maps and 42 illustrations.

Letters from the Raven: *the Correspondence of Lefcadio Hearn with Henry Watkin*, 5/ net. With Introduction and comment by Milton Bronner.

Macaulay's Essays: *Chatham; Clive; Frederic the Great; Warren Hastings*. See p. 353.

Memoirs of a Russian Governor: *Prince Serge D. Urussov*, 6/ net. Translated and edited by Herman Rosenthal.

Geography and Travel.

Nicoll (M. J.), *Three Voyages of a Naturalist*, 7/6 net. An account of many little-known islands in three oceans visited by the Valhalla, with introduction by the Earl of Crawford, and 56 plates, 4 sketch maps, and text illustrations.

Education.

Pioneers in Education: *Jean Frederic Herbart; Herbert Spencer*, both by G. Compayré, translated by Maria E. Findlay, 2/6 net each.

University of Texas Bulletin, No. 88.

Philology.

Armbruster (C. H.), *Initia Amharica: Part I, Grammar*, 12/ net. An introduction to spoken Amharic.

Clark's New System German Book, Part I., 3/6 net, a simplified and rapid system, arranged by W. R. Boelter.

Norwood (G.), *The Riddle of the 'Baccha': the Last Stage of Euripides' Religious Views*, 5/ net. No. I. in the Classical Series of the Publications of the University of Manchester.

Pearl-Strings: *A History of the Resailiy Dynasty of Yemen*, by 'Allyun' bin 'I-Hasan' 'El-Khazrejiy', Vol. II. Translated by the late Sir J. W. Redhouse, and edited by E. G. Browne, R. A. Nicholson, and A. Rogers for the Trustees of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial. For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, June 15, 1907, p. 721.

Toller (T. Northcote), *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: Supplement, Part I, A—Eorp*, 7/6 net. Based on the Manuscript collections of the late Joseph Bosworth.

School-Books.

Browning's *Stratford*, 2/. Edited by Hereford B. George.

Cicero, in *Catullian* L., 3/. Edited by T. W. Jeffery and T. L. Mills, in the University Tutorial Series.

Practical Physics, by W. Franklin and Others, Vol. III., 4/ net.

Satterly (J.), *Elementary Science for the Certificate and Preliminary Certificate Examinations: Section B—Physics*, 3/.

Schultz (A.), *Graphic Algebra*, 4/6.

Young (E.), *A Rational Geography: Part II, Tides, Winds, Currents, Latitude, and Longitude: America, Africa, 1/6*.

Science.

British Museum (Natural History): *Zoological Department, Insect Section*, 1/. A guide to the exhibited series of insects, with 62 illustrations.

Davis (C. W.), *Rural School Agriculture*, 5/ net. Illustrated.

Goerens (P.), *Introduction to Metallurgy*, 7/6 net. Translated by Fred Ibbotson.

Jacoby (M.), *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma: Coleoptera: Vol. II. Chrysomelidae*, 20/ net. Edited by Lieut.-Col. C. T. Bingham.

London Catalogue of British Plants, 9d. New Edition. Contains The British Phænogamia, Filices, &c.

McDonald (D.), *Agricultural Writers from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young*, 21/ net.

Moens (H. M. Bernelot), *Truth: Experimental Researches about the Descent of Man*, 1/ net.

Osborn (H. F.), *Evolution of Mammalian Molar Teeth to and from the Triangular Type*, 8/6 net. Edited by W. K. Gregory. Vol. I. of Biological Studies and Addresses.

Risley (Sir H.), *The People of India*, 21/ net. With 25 illustrations.

Simpson (J.), *The Wild Rabbit in a New Aspect; or, Rabbit-Warrens combined with Poultry Farming and Fruit Culture*, 6/ net.

Thibault (P. J.), *Metallurgy of Tin*, 12/6 net.

Thomson (J. A.), *Heredity*, 9/ net. In the Progressive Science Series.

Washburn (M. F.), *The Animal Mind*, 7/ net.

Webster (Hutton), *Primitive Secret Societies*, 8/6 net. A study in early politics and religion.

Westell (W. P.), *The Insect Book*, 3/ net. Illustrated with photographs by R. B. Imlison. One of the Country Handbooks.

Wolsey (Hon. F.), *Gardening for Women*, 5/ net. With 32 illustrations.

Fiction.

Alexander (J.), *A Prisoner in Holy Orders; or, the Ill-Fate of Stephen Helwyn*, 6/.

Alpens (Marchioness d'), *The House of the Lost Court*, 6/.

Ashley-Larkins (W.), *Where Passion Swayed*, 12/ net.

Begbie (Harold), *Tables of Stone*, 6/.

Birkhead (A.), *The Master-Knot*, 6/.

Blackmore (R. D.), *Lorna Doone*, 7/6 net. With Introduction by H. Snowden Ward, and illustrated by Mrs. C. W. Ward. For notice of first issue see *Athen.*, April 17, 1899, p. 534.

Brady (C. T.), *The Blue Ocean's Daughter*, 6/.

Crockett (S. R.), *Deep Moat Grange*, 6/.

Crommelin (May), *I Little Knew*, 6/.

Curtis (M. A.), *The Land without a Sun, and other Tales*, 1/6 net.

Dease (Alice), *The Beckoning of the Wand*, 3/6 net.

Donovan (Dick), *A Gilded Serpent*, 6/.

Farrington (H. M.), *The Gates that Shall Not Prevail*, 6/.

Gilbert Hermer, written by the Friend of his Age, 6/.

The memory of a man, his ways and his words, with Introduction by Charles Masefield.

Gorst (Mrs. Harold), *The Thief on the Cross*, 6/.

Graham (W. Fergus), *Kathleen*, 6/.

Kipling (A. Wellesley), *The New Dominion*, 6/.

A tale of to-morrow's wars, designed to show the power of the American navy.

Millionaire Girl, and other Stories, by Rita, 6/.

Norris (F.), *The Octopus*, 7d. net. In Nelson's Library.

For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 5, 1901, p. 447.

Oakstone (A.), *A Knight Errant in Turkey*, 6/.

Oxenham (J.), *Pearl of Pearl Island*, 6/.

With 16 illustrations from photographs.

Potts (H.), *His Final Flutter*, 6/.

A story of modern racing, romance, sport, and criminal law.

Raine (Allen), *Neither Storehouse nor Barn*, 6/.

Smedley (C.), *The Daughter*, 6/.

Sorenson (E. S.), *The Squatter's Ward*, 6/.

Strain (E. H.), *A Prophet's Reward*, 6/.

Swynnerton (C.), *Romantic Tales from the Punjab, with Indian Nights' Entertainment*, 6/ net. New Edition.

For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 26, 1903, p. 352.

Tucker (B.), *The Ring*, 6/.

Wyndham (H.), *Roses and Rue*, 6/.

Wynne (F. E.), *Faith Unfaithful*, 6/.

General Literature.

Bottomley (H. Holford), *Successful Salesmanship for all engaged in Business*, 3/6 net.

Burdett (Sir H.), *Burdett's Hospitals and Charities*, 1906, 7/6 net. The Year-Book of Philanthropy and Hospital Annual.

English Race, February, 6d. net. No. I. of the Journal of the Royal Society of St. George.

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book, 1908, 10/6.

Hislam (P. A.), *The Admiralty of the Atlantic*, 6/6 net. An inquiry into the development of German sea power, past, present, and prospective, with 21 illustrations and a map.

Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers, 1908, 30/.

Sheehan (Canon), *Parerga*, 7/6 net. A companion volume to 'Under the Cedars and the Stars.'

Weaver (A. R.), *Abbreviated Longhand*, 5/ net.

Wilde (Oscar), *Works*, Vols. I. to XL, 12/6 net each.

Pamphlets.

Duckers (J. Scott), *The Licensing Bill*, 1908, 4d. Full Text, with Notes.

Emergency Leaflets: No. LXXIV. *The Garforth Case; No. LXXV. Mr. McKenna's Education Bill*, 1908, with Notes and Comments, 2d. each.

Freeman (F. L.), *A Heavy Burden*.

Hollingsworth (H.), *Advice for Meditation*.

Ingram (Prebendary Winnington), *The Continuity of the Church of England*, 1d. A sermon preached on Sunday, September 8th, 1907.

Jewish Historical Society of England: *an Advance Fascicule of Transactions*, Vol. VI.

Morel (E. D.), *The Economic Aspect of the Congo Problem*, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archeology.

Grand-Carteret (J.), *Zola en Images*, with 280 illustrations, 3fr. 50.

Maurel (A.), *Villes d'Italie: Part II. Émilie, Marches, Ombrie*, 3fr. 50.

Pognon (H.), *Inscriptions sémitiques de la Syrie, de la Mésopotamie, et de la Région de Mossoul, Part II. For review of Part I. see last week's Athenæum*, p. 319.

Schubring (P.), *Donatello: des Meisters Werke in 277 Abbildungen*. One of the Klassiker der Kunst in Gesamtausgaben.

Taurines (G. de), *Benvenuto Cellini à Paris sous François I.* 6 fr.

Poetry and Drama.

Jiriczek (O.), *Viktorianische Dichtung*, 4m. Selections from the Brownings, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Morris, Swinburne, and D. G. and Christina Rossetti.

Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas: Vol. XX. *Dekker's Satrio-Mastix*, herausgegeben nach den Drucken von 1602, von Dr. H. Scherer, 10fr.

XXX. Documents relating to the Office of the Revels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, edited, with Notes and Indexes, by Albert Feuillerat, 60fr.

Philosophy.

Ebbinghaus (H.), *Abriß der Psychologie*, 3m.

Grundriß einer Methodologie der Geisteswissenschaften m. besond. Berücksicht. der Poetik, 5m.

History and Biography.

Brémond (H.), *La Provence mystique au dix-septième Siècle: Antoine Yvan et Madeleine Martin*, 5fr.

Cordey (J.), *Inventaire des Archives des Ducs de Crillon conservées chez M. le Marquis de Grammont*, 10fr.

Dimier (L.), *Les Préjugés ennemis de l'Histoire de France*, 2 vols., 7fr.

Langlois (C. V.), *La Société française au troisième Siècle d'après dix Romans d'Aventure*, 3fr. 50. Revised Edition.

Lemire (C.), *Jules Verne, 1828-1905*, 2fr. 50.

Paupé (A.) et Cheramy (P. A.), *Correspondance de Stendhal, 1800-42*, 3 vols., 20fr.

Revue historique, Volume supplémentaire, 6fr.

Servian (F.), *Magaud: l'Artiste, le Chef d'Ecole, l'Homme*, 12fr.

Geography and Travel.

Zeys (M.), *Une Française au Maroc*, 4fr.

Education.

Ullrich (R.), *Programmwesen a. Programmbibliothek der höheren Schulen in Deutschland, Oesterreich, u. der Schweiz*, 12m.

Science.

Houllevigue (L.), *L'Évolution des Sciences*, 3fr. 50.

Fiction.

Baraudon, *Enracinés*, 3fr. 50.

Lorrain (J.), *Hélène, Garçon d'Hôtel*, 3fr. 50.

Rosny (J. H.), *Vers la Toison d'Or*, 3fr. 50.

Tinsyre (M.), *L'Amour qui pleure*, 3fr. 50. Contains four "nouvelles."

General Literature.

Isis, *Revue mensuelle de Littérature, de Critique, et d'Art*: Mars, 6fr. 50.

Tonnellat (E.), *L'Expansion allemande hors d'Europe: États-Unis, Brésil, Chantoung, Afrique du Sud*, 3fr. 50.

* * * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for April Mr. A. C. Benson takes as his theme 'Our Lack of Great Men.' 'The Book on the Table' selected by Miss Virginia Stephen is Lady Dorothy Nevill's 'Memoirs.' There is an account—based on letters written at the time—of 'Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, 1890,' by C. R. L. F. In 'The Letters of John Carne' Prof. Churton Collins revives the memory of the man who provided Scott with the Oriental setting of 'The Talisman.' 'A Memory of Seville,' by Mr. Ian Malcolm, gives a description of the Easter celebrations; and Mrs. S. A. Barnett writes on 'Some Principles of the Poor Law.'

ON the 9th of April Mrs. Henry de la Pasture will publish with Messrs. Smith & Elder a new novel entitled 'The Grey Knight: an Autumn Love-Story.' It is a modern love-story, the heroine being a beautiful middle-aged widow, and the hero a fiery Welshman of sixty, whose home is a Norman castle among his native hills. In their "Waterloo Library" the same publishers are about to include Mrs. de la Pasture's 'Adam Grigson.'

THE biography of the fifth Duke of Newcastle—the Lord Lincoln who, through his father's influence, introduced his friend and schoolfellow Gladstone to Parliament, and became Sir R. Peel's trusted follower—has been long delayed. It is now in the press, and will shortly be published by Mr. Murray. The author is Mr. John Martineau, the biographer of Sir Bartle Frere, who has been engaged on the work at intervals for several years, and has had access to family papers and other unpublished documents.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS will publish next Tuesday 'The Evolution of the Messianic Idea,' by Dr. W. O. E. Oesterley, whose book on the Synagogue, written in conjunction with the Rev. G. H. Box, we praised last week. The work discovers in a remote antiquity the germ of a belief which, in the fullness of time, came to maturity.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish at the end of the month Stubbs's 'Germany in the Early Middle Ages, 476-1250,' edited by Mr. Arthur Hassall. The volume originated in a series of lectures delivered at Oxford, and it is thought that it will fill a distinct gap in the absence of satisfactory histories of the period in English.

A NEW novel of English domestic life by Mr. Thomas Walton, entitled 'The Sins of the Fathers,' is announced for publication shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE Greek versions of 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' edited from nine MSS., together with the variants of the Armenian and Slavonic versions and some Hebrew fragments, by Dr. R. H. Charles, will be published next week by the Oxford University Press.

YET another of the few surviving links with Sir Walter Scott disappeared with the death at Ealing on Sunday the 15th,

inst., after three days' illness, of Katharine (the "Kitty" of the 'Journal'), fifth child and second daughter of the great man's lifelong and dearly beloved friend James Skene of Rubislaw. Born on May 9th in the year of Waterloo, in her three-and-twentieth year she quitted Edinburgh for Athens, when his son's health led James Skene to move his family to a warmer climate. There in 1841 she was married to John Foster Grierson, Queen's Printer for Ireland, and for a time resided at Latakia, where her husband was British Consul, and subsequently for many years at Beyrout. Since her widowhood she had made her home with her sole surviving child, Mr. Thornton Foster Grierson, of whose family circle she became, in her old age, the revered and cherished centre. A stately figure, with faculties alert to the last, she sat amongst her books in a room decorated with many examples of her father's art, to which, in the epistle dedicatory of the fourth canto of 'Marmion' (inscribed to Skene), Sir Walter makes a graceful reference:—

As thou with pencil, I with pen
The features traced of hill and glen.

About Scott, whom, as a little girl, she saw almost daily at the time of his financial ruin, she had much to tell; but her reminiscences were shared with her friends only: the idea of publication was repugnant to her.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Old Edinburgh Club, held on Tuesday, Prof. Chiene in the chair, it was decided to go on with the preparation and editing of papers by members relating to Edinburgh, and to issue these in the form of a 'Miscellany' as the first volume of the Club's transactions. There are now 152 members, and not more than 300 are contemplated.

WE are sorry to notice the death, at the age of eighty-four, on Friday week last, of Mr. Richard Cameron, well known for over forty years as a second-hand bookseller in Edinburgh. Mr. Cameron took to bookselling from his interest in the history and literature of Scotland. His shop at 1, St. David Street was much frequented by lovers of old books. He lectured with success on Scottish subjects, and wrote a résumé of the history of Edinburgh, on which he was a special authority. Mr. Cameron was also prominent as an advocate of the cause of temperance, on which he wrote a number of brochures. The business will be carried on by Mr. Cameron's son.

THE MALONE SOCIETY is about to issue two volumes, which, with the four previously sent out, will constitute the first year's publications. The present issue consists of a reprint of the 1605 quarto of the old play of 'King Leir' and a part of the Society's 'Collections.' The latter contains, besides some hitherto unknown dramatic fragments, an edition of the dramatic records preserved in the City 'Remembrancia.' This important series of papers, consisting chiefly of the correspondence between the Lords Mayors and the Lords of the Privy Council, was

calendared in an 'Analytical Index' privately issued by the Corporation in 1878; but the originals have never before been printed in full. The series supplements at many points the official 'Acts of the Privy Council,' and also the collection of letters preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. Many of the documents are of first-rate importance for the dramatic history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The publications for 1908 will consist of reprints of five plays and a further part of the 'Collections.' Particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arundell Esdaile, 166, Holland Road, W.

THE forthcoming number of the African Society's *Journal* will contain an interesting sociological study by Mr. Arthur ffoulkes, District Commissioner Gold Coast Colony, entitled 'The Company System in Cape Coast Castle.' The "companies" are organizations apparently connected with totemism, membership in them being inherited (as is the case with the Herero *otuzo*) from the father, while ordinary kinship is reckoned in the female line. In a future paper Mr. ffoulkes will deal with the clan system of the Fanti tribes. The paper on 'Lake Chad' read before the Society by Lieut. Boyd Alexander in February will be published in the same number of the *Journal*, as well as Col. Bruce's paper on 'Sleeping Sickness,' read at the March meeting of the Society.

A REVISED edition of Prof. Meinhof's 'Grundriss einer Lautlehre der Bantusprachen' (1899) is in preparation, embodying the results of the author's linguistic researches in East Africa during the interval. Arrangements will be made, if possible, for an English issue.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION has decided to purchase the library of Crispi, although its ultimate destination is not yet settled. The library constitutes a unique collection of documents for the history of the "Risorgimento," for Crispi preserved with great care and annotated every pamphlet and book on the subject.

GEHEIME REGIERUNGSRAT Richard von Kaufmann, whose death in his fifty-eighth year is announced from Berlin, was for many years Professor of Political Economy at the Technical Academy at Charlottenburg. His books include 'Die Finanzen Frankreichs,' 'Verteilung der Steuerlast in Preussen,' and 'Die Eisenbahnpolitik Frankreichs.'

THE following Parliamentary Papers have just been published: Appendix to Report of the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, 1906-7, Section I., General Reports by Inspectors and Others (8½d.); Section II. Part 1, Inspectors, Training Colleges, &c.; Part 2, Rules and Regulations (11d.); List of Certified Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children in England and Wales (2½d.); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Aberdeen (1d.); and London County Council: Syllabus of Bible Instruction for use in L.C.C. Schools (½d.).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Comparative Electro-Physiology. By Jagadis Chunder Bose. (Longmans & Co.)—Recent advances in physics and chemistry have enabled Sir Chunder Bose to throw back indefinitely the doctrine of a vital spirit which long held sway in physiology, and of which there has lately been some sign of resuscitation. The electrical physiology of muscle and nerve has undergone many changes both in theory and practice. It has been left to Sir Chunder to take a wide view of the subject, and to correlate the electrical changes in the neuro-muscular apparatus of animals with similar, but less-known changes occurring in the botanical world, as well as with remarkably similar phenomena occurring in such inorganic substances as steel, tin, and platinum. The work carried out by Sir Chunder Bose, as explained in the present book, is mainly experimental. He illustrates the results he has obtained with photographic records and with diagrams of the apparatus used which make it easy to follow the experimental details. The general effect of the work is to substitute "molecular disturbance" for "vital force"—a term which has long been abused by physiologists. Vital force replaced "calidum innatum"; and if "molecular disturbance" does not carry our knowledge much further, it has the advantage of being used alike of organic and inorganic substances.

Comparative electro-physiology deals with the condition of living tissues subjected to a stimulus, and the manner in which they respond to such stimulus, and return to their original condition when the stimulus ceases. The passage of a molecular disturbance from one point to another in a living tissue is in itself the transmission of a stimulus. The response of living tissue, therefore, to a stimulus, and the variations which it shows under excitation, whether in the direction of increase or diminution, depend upon the molecular condition. This is well seen in nerves brought into a condition of electrotonus, when the influence of one pole is to produce a molecular distortion facilitating the transmission of a true excitatory wave, whilst by the opposite pole this transmission is hindered or blocked. An identical nerve can therefore be rendered accelerating or inhibitory by the opposite effects of the inducing tonus.

If the external force, according as it is positive or negative, be thus capable of inducing opposite molecular dispositions, "it is not difficult to understand," says Prof. Bose, "that impulses from an internal source may similarly modify the molecular changes, and thus the brain acts upon and through the nerves." The nerve impulses are of two kinds, distinct from each other—the one positive, induced by a feeble current; the other negative, due to a stronger impulse, and giving rise to a painful sensation. The positive impulse is simple, and of rapid velocity; the negative is complex, containing a masked positive, and its wave of transmission is slower.

In the course of this investigation Prof. Bose shows that Pflüger's law of make and break is not so absolute as it is generally supposed to be, because it fails when the electromotive force is either too high or too low. He also puts forward an interesting theory of memory as an immediate after-effect of sensory stimulation, and deals with the much more difficult problem of the revival of an image long after it has appa-

rently faded. It has been suggested that this process of revival depends on the existence of some "scar" or fixed impression in the brain, or on a certain persistent disposition or tendency to movement created there. Prof. Bose gives reasons and some experimental evidence to show that such a revival of memories consists of two distinct factors: first, that of molecular change, with concomitant change of properties; and, second, the effect of an internal stimulus, delivered as a blow from within, by an impulse of the will, upon the sensitive surface in which the image is latent.

Prof. Bose devotes a considerable portion of his volume to a consideration of the conduction of stimuli in plants. It has been supposed that plants do not conduct excitation by the transmission of protoplasmic changes, but that their movements are the result of hydro-mechanical disturbance. Prof. Bose shows, however, that the conductivity in plants runs on much the same lines as in animals; and he states that he has isolated certain tissues in the soft parts of the fibro-vascular bundles which seem to be so specially fitted for the conduction of excitation as to be really vegetal nerves. Of these vegetal nerves he says:—

"In the case of trees the interior tissues whose functions are of great importance in various ways are inaccessible to such external energy as that of light. But no part of them is far removed from the vegetal nerves, whose outer endings are found in the ramified venation of the leaves. The laminae of the plant thus in their aggregation form an extensive catchment basin for the reception of energy from outside and its ultimate transmission within the plant."

In the course of this inquiry Prof. Bose takes occasion to criticize the work of the late Prof. Sir J. Burdon Sanderson, who experimented chiefly with *Dionaea*.

Enough has been said to show that the author has made a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the extremely difficult subject of electro-physiology, and whether or not his conclusions prove to be accurate in detail, there can be no doubt of their general truth. His observations, therefore, are useful alike to the physiologist (concerned with animals or plants), the physicist, and the psychologist, by all of whom his book should be read carefully.

Two Oxford Physiologists: Richard Lower, 1631-91; John Mayow, 1643-79. By Francis Gotch. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The history of the Oxford Medical School has not yet received adequate attention, though its members have been amongst the most remarkable thinkers and workers in their profession. Gilbert Kymer, John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, Richard Caldwell, William Harvey, and Christopher Wren well deserve a study from the point of view of their surroundings, and not as the central figures of a biography. Prof. Gotch has done this for Richard Lower and John Mayow, and is able to prove that the latter was one of the greatest men of the seventeenth century—so great, indeed, that he can be mentioned with Galileo, Bacon, and Harvey, though, unfortunately for the science of physiology, he died at the age of thirty-six. Both Lower and Mayow can be placed in the highest rank of experimental physiologists, but Mayow was so constituted that his mind never rested content with a single set of facts. It was his ruling passion to get at general or elementary principles, and he was so successful in this that he made many important physiological discoveries.

Born in London in 1643 of a Cornish stock, Mayow was a scholar of Wadham, and became a Fellow of All Souls. He published his 'Tractatus de Respiratione'

in 1668, in which he not only gave an account of the muscular mechanism of respiration almost with the detail of a modern textbook of physiology, but also announced the discovery that there was a special vapour in the air necessary both for combustion and life. He thus called attention to the existence of the gas afterwards named oxygen, which was rediscovered by Priestley and Lavoisier more than a hundred years later.

In 1674 he published a larger work, 'Tractatus Quinque,' dealing with the nature of combustion along almost modern lines, and showing that the source of animal heat—a matter of sore trouble to physiologists before and after him—was situated in the muscles. This fact has led to the doctrine of metabolism, upon which modern physiology is essentially based; but although it was clearly enunciated by Mayow, the knowledge remained barren, and was virtually lost until it was restated by Helmholtz. Prof. Gotch truly says that "the astonishment which is produced in our minds by Mayow's extraordinary scientific achievement is only equalled by the undoubted fact that in spite of what appears to us to be the lucidity of his presentation, his work caused no conviction in the minds of his contemporaries, and was disregarded for more than a century."

Mayow has long been known, and his work appreciated, by those who are familiar with the history of science at Oxford; but Prof. Gotch has done well to call renewed attention to him in this pamphlet, which is a direct outcome of the meeting of the Oxford University Extension in the summer of 1907.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE death of Dr. A. W. Howitt, which is reported as having recently occurred, is a great loss to anthropology. A letter addressed by him to his collaborator, the late Rev. Lorimer Fison, on July 7th, 1873, relating to the Diëri tribe, was communicated to the Anthropological Institute by the Rev. G. Taplin; but the first direct communication to that Institute by Mr. Fison and Mr. Howitt was not made till February 21st, 1882, and was entitled 'From Mother-Right to Father-Right.' Their first paper on the class-systems was read on December 12th in the same year, and was followed in rapid succession by a long series of papers and by published works. Mr. Howitt was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute in 1884. He was also a contributor to *Folk-Lore*. His name will be familiar to the readers of this column, as we have had reason on twenty several occasions (the last time so recently as last month) to mention his writings; and he is commemorated at the very scene of his labours in Central Australia by Mount Howitt and Lake Howitt (26° 32' 8"; 142° 14' E.). His writings display the spirit of candour and modesty which belonged to him as a scientific observer, and which were perhaps in some degree inherited from his father and mother, William and Mary Howitt, whose works had the same charms for a past generation.

By an unforeseen coincidence, the issue of *Man* for March contains an article in French by M. van Gennep, in which he suggests that Mr. Howitt's failure to discover, among the tribes with which he was familiar, the strange biological and physiological theories of reproduction which some modern writers have attributed to the aborigines of Central Australia, was due either to his not having made inquiries on that point or to the savages having adopted European ideas. A third possibility, that the alleged nescience is an unsound inference of the

modern observer, has some degree of probability.

Mr. W. A. Dutt has recently discovered in a gravel-pit on the common at Bungay in the Waveney valley, a small and well-worked pointed implement, which, if its Palæolithic character is established, is the first that has been found to keep company with the historic implements of Horne.

Dr. Duckworth calls attention in *Man* to the researches of Mr. Klintberg, of Visby, in Gothland, who has brought together a vast quantity of material relating to the folk-lore and dialects of that island, filling 25,000 written sheets.

Dr. Haddon has contributed to *Man* the regulations for obtaining a diploma of Anthropology in the University of Cambridge. They are that any member of the University who has taken, or is qualified to take, a degree of the University, and has received instruction in anthropology in Cambridge, under the direction of the Board of Anthropological Studies, during three terms, which need not be consecutive, and has presented a dissertation approved by the Board, shall, on the payment of the prescribed fees, be entitled to a diploma testifying to his competent knowledge of anthropology. In the case of a member who has already graduated, instruction under a University professor, reader, or lecturer is substituted for instruction under the direction of the Board. The diploma may be also obtained under the like conditions by an advanced student who has resided for three terms, provided that his dissertation shall not have been presented for a certificate of research. The Board may appoint referees to examine the dissertations, and if necessary to examine the candidates, orally or otherwise, upon the subjects discussed in them; and may take into consideration any memoir or published work which the candidate may desire also to submit. Each candidate is to deposit a copy of his dissertation in the University Library before receiving his diploma. The Board has the powers of a Degree Committee, like those of other special Boards. The studies under its direction comprise prehistoric and historic anthropology, ethnology (including sociology and comparative religion), physical anthropology, and psychological anthropology.

From *Man* we also learn that a donation of 4,000*l.* has been made in memory of the late Mr. Walter K. Foster, by members of his family, to the building fund for the new Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology at Cambridge; and that a donation of 100*l.* has been made by Dr. Henry Wilde to the University of Oxford in aid of the work of the Committee for Anthropology.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 13.—Mr. Newall, President, in the chair.—Mr. Knobel read a paper on a suggested explanation of the Jewish calendar dates in the Aramaic papyri translated by Prof. Sayce and Mr. A. E. Cowley. The papyri are business documents relating to a Hebrew colony in Syene, and range from B.C. 471 to 410; they are dated both according to the Egyptian and the Jewish reckoning, and are thus of unique importance for the elucidation of the ancient Jewish calendar, as the Egyptian year and chronology are well understood; but very little has hitherto been known with regard to the Jewish calendar previous to its reform in the fourth or fifth century A.D.—Mr. Maw presented a series of measures of double stars, made in 1902-7, and explained his method of obtaining the position angle of a bright star and faint companion. The wire was set near the bright star, and at right angles to a line joining the two stars, the angle being found quite easy to estimate.—Prof. Dyson gave an account of investigations

on the distribution and motions of the stars. He confirmed the conclusions of Prof. Kapteyn and Mr. Eddington with regard to the two drifts of stars, and found the same result from stars in the Southern hemisphere.—Prof. Turner read a paper by Prof. Barnard on the variability of the nucleus of the planetary nebula N.G.C. 7662. A fine drawing by Prof. Barnard made with the Yerkes telescope showed the nebula as a broad ring with a dark space in the centre, in which was a starlike nucleus that appeared decidedly variable. From Prof. Barnard's observations Prof. Turner deduced a period of about 27½ days.—Mr. Melotte read a paper, communicated by the Astronomer Royal, on a faint moving object near Jupiter. The object had been found by Mr. Melotte on the plates taken for Jupiter's sixth and seventh satellites: it is not yet certain whether it is a new satellite or a minor planet moving very near Jupiter, but in either case the discovery is of much interest.—Prof. Turner read a paper on the relative number of star-images photographed on different parts of the plates for the Oxford portion of the Astrophysical Catalogue.—Mr. Crommelin read a paper, by Mr. Cowell and himself, on the perturbations of Halley's comet, 1759-1910. At the return in 1910 the date April 8th now appeared the most probable for the perihelion passage. Another paper by the same authors on the perturbations of Halley's comet in the past dealt with the period 1066 to 1301.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 4.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, in the chair.—Mr. D. Bowen and Mr. D. J. Mahony were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On *Metricorynchus brachyrhynchus*, Deslong., from the Oxford Clay near Peterborough,' by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, and 'The High-Level Platforms of Bodmin Moor, and their Relation to the Deposits of Stream-Tia and Wolfram,' by Mr. G. Barrow.

ASIATIC.—March 10.—Sir Raymond West, Director, in the chair.—Dr. Grierson read a paper 'On the Modern Hindu Doctrine of Works.' Modern Hinduism is based not on the Védānta philosophy of the pandits, but on the ancient monotheistic Bhāgavata religion, introduced and spread abroad, not by Brahmins, but by men of other castes in opposition to Brahmanic pantheism. Like many other unorthodox systems, it was absorbed by Brahmanism, and we have an early account of it, as manipulated by the priestly caste, in the 'Bhagavad Gītā.' Further developed on the same lines by later writers, it resulted in the Hindu reformation of the fifteenth century A.D. The essence of this religion is the belief in a loving personal God, called Bhagavat, the Holy One, who gives salvation to those who are filled with *bhakti*, or loving faith in him. This salvation is not extinction, but is freedom from transmigration and a life of everlasting bliss at the feet of the Supreme. Faith being the sole means of obtaining this salvation, the question arises as to the bearing that works, good or evil, have upon the soul's future destiny. The subject is similar to that which has agitated the Western Church since the earliest days of Christianity, and, like it, is mixed up with speculations regarding predestination. In North India the explanation is found in what Christians call "co-operative grace"—the soul must reach out and cling to the Holy One, as a young monkey clings to the bosom of its mother.

To illustrate the arguments, Dr. Grierson read a translation of two sections of a work entitled the 'Bhakta-kalpa-druma,' in which the whole question is discussed at length. Works are of two kinds—interested and disinterested. Interested works, which are those that are performed for some object, can gain for the performer only a temporary abode in one of the lower heavens, after which, as soon as their "fruits" are exhausted, he must return to the weary round of transmigration. Disinterested works are those that are performed purely out of love for the Holy One, and that are laid at his feet without hope or expectation of reward. They put the performer into a state of grace. The Holy One then enters his devotee's heart, and fills it with love for himself. This love produces faith, and the faith ultimate salvation.

Owing to the fact that preaching is looked upon as the most important of all disinterested works, it is a great mistake to assume, as is often done, that Hinduism is not a missionary religion. Every

true believer in the *bhakti* cult is, and must be, a missionary. But the missionary zeal is confined to expounding its essential tenets, and permits the convert to retain all his old beliefs and practices, so long as they do not run counter to the great principle of faith in a supreme personal God. So wide is this toleration that the textbooks urge a believer to encourage his neighbour to study his own scriptures, whether they be those of the believer or not.

Going back to the origins, we see that it is to the priestly caste that we owe the emphasis laid upon works and ceremonial, while it is the laity, the Kshattriyas and Vaishyas of ancient India, who first laid down the law of the necessity of devotion and faith that in the course of centuries has developed into the modern Hindu doctrine of *bhakti*.

A discussion followed, in which Sir Alfred Lyall, Miss Ridding, Dr. Gaster, and Mr. Kennedy took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 12.—Sir R. R. Holmes, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Thackeray Turner read a paper on Compton Church, Surrey, with special reference to the late twelfth-century vaulting over the altar, which he suggested was inserted for some purpose in connexion with the newly established cult of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Mr. W. Paley Baidon read a paper on three inventories of (1) the Earl of Huntingdon, 1377; (2) Brother John Randolph, 1419; and (3) Sir John de Boys, 1426.

LINNEAN.—March 5.—Lieut.-Col. Prain, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. G. H. A. Elrington, Mrs. M. S. Farquharson, Mr. C. F. Ullathorne Meek, and Miss Winifred Smith were elected Fellows.—Dr. A. T. Masterman exhibited specimens and lantern-slides illustrating a possible case of mimicry in the common sole. Prof. A. Dendy and Dr. J. Murie contributed a few remarks.—Prof. F. E. Weiss then explained his views 'On the Morphology of Stigmara and of its Appendages in comparison with Recent Lycopodiales,' illustrating them by a series of lantern-slides. The discussion which followed was carried on by Dr. D. H. Scott, Prof. A. C. Seward, Prof. F. W. Oliver, and Mr. W. C. Worsdell.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 4.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, President, in the chair.—Major E. F. Beecher, the Rev. K. St. Aubyn Rogers, and Mr. Claude Rippon were elected Fellows. The decease of Mr. Herbert Goss, for many years a secretary of the Society, was announced.—Mr. F. B. Jennings exhibited—(a) A specimen of the weevil *Phyllobius maculicornis*, Germ., retaining both the "false" mandibles, and another specimen in which one mandible is intact, both from Enfield; also a single example of *P. arvice*, De G., from Chess-hunt, retaining one of these mandibles, the particular point of interest in connexion with the appendages in these species being that they are toothed in the centre. (b) A remarkable specimen of the common Chrysomelid beetle, *Sernyia halensis*, L., from Deal, showing unusual coloration of the elytra, which are blue and coppery-red, instead of bright green. (c) On behalf of Mr. C. J. Pool, a specimen of *Otiorynchus tenebricosus*, Herbst, from Newport, I.W., and of *Barynotus obscurus*, F., from Galway, in the first of which both the pupal mandibles were toothed, but not in the second.—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe brought for exhibition *Otiorynchus sulcatus*, *Polydrusus sericeus*, and *Osmius bohemanii* with pupal mandibles. The *Otiorynchus* was dug up in its pupal cell at Oakham in 1895.—The Rev. G. Wheeler showed a case containing specimens of Melitoid butterflies taken by him at Reazzino in Tessin, near Bellinzona, which he had identified with Assmann's *Melitaea aurelia*, var. *britomartis*, they being absolutely identical with the specimens so labelled in the Swiss national collections at Berne. The close affinity with *M. dictynna* made separation superficially very difficult, and until all forms were reared from the ovum it would be impossible to determine whether *britomartis* constituted a separate species or not.—The following papers were communicated: 'Descriptions of New Species of Lepidoptera-Heterocera from the South-East of Brazil,' by Mr. H. Dukinfield Jones, 'Erebina lefevrei and *Lycena pyrenaica*,' by Dr. T. A. Chapman, 'A Contribution to the Classi-

fication of the Coleopterous Family Dynastidae,' by Mr. Gilbert J. Arrow,—and 'Hymenoptera-Aculeata collected in Algeria, by the Rev. A. E. Eaton and the Rev. F. D. Morice: Part III., Anthophila,' by Mr. Edward Saunders.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 11.—Dr. H. R. Mill, President, in the chair.—Dr. G. Hellmann, the Director of the Royal Prussian Meteorological Institute, Berlin, delivered a lecture on 'The Dawn of Meteorology,' and showed how some of the modern weather proverbs could be traced back to Indo-Germanic and Babylonian sources. The Greeks were the first to make meteorological observations, and had paraemata, or weather almanacs, fixed on public columns. The measurement of rain was first recorded in Palestine. It was the Fathers of the Church who kept meteorology alive, for in their works on the Creation they devoted much attention to the atmosphere. The resuscitation of experimental science in the thirteenth century led to the development of regular meteorological observations in the fourteenth century. The earliest known record in this country was kept by the Rev. William Merle at Oxford from January, 1337, to January, 1344, the manuscript of which is still in the Bodleian Library.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 10.—Prof. W. Ridgeway, President, in the chair. The Chairman read a paper on 'The Origin of the Crescent as a Muhammadan Badge,' in which he demonstrated that the crescent badge had its origin, not in the new moon, as generally supposed, but in the well-known amulet formed of a claw or tusk. Two in course of time were placed base to base, with the result that the crescent form arose. The two tusks are joined by string or by a silver plate, but in later examples the amulet is carved out of one piece of material and all traces of the joint are lost, except that in some cases a panel of ornament survives to mark where the joint was originally. Examples were exhibited from Turkey, Greece, Africa, and New Guinea, and Prof. Ridgeway traced the amulet back as far as the date of the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, where an example was discovered in the recent excavations. The crescent seen on modern English horse-trappings was also shown to have originated in this amulet.

Mr. A. L. Lewis read a paper on 'Some Megalithic Remains in Central France,' dealing principally with monuments in the neighbourhood of Autun, including the dolmen at La Rochefort and the standing stones at St. Pantaléon. With these last he compared other lines of stones at Carnac, Gezer, Dartmoor, and in the Khasi Hills. He also dealt with the two types of circle in Scotland, and showed that they had each a definite locality, those with recumbent stones being found only around Aberdeen, while those with great chambered cairns in the middle occur round Inverness. He was of opinion that the two types of circle were contemporary, and that the differences were solely due to local influences.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—March 11.—Mr. W. Morrison in the chair.—A paper was read by the Rev. F. A. Jones on 'The Ancient Year and the Sothic Cycle.' Tracing the development of the idea of the year from that of 354 days, or 12 lunations, and 355 days, or 13 sidereal revolutions, to the solar year of 365 or 366 days, the author dwelt at some length on the period of 360 days which formed the basis of the Babylonian calendar, and is recognized in the Apocalyptic writings of Daniel and St. John. This, he contended, was not a mere approximation, but embodied some remarkable relationships to the tropical and sidereal years, and was also possibly used as a vague year to ascertain more accurately the true length of these natural periods, which are separated by almost exactly 5 days in 360 tropical years. Applying this suggestion to the chronology of Berossus, the author showed that his extended figures for the earliest periods were days symbolical of years, and that, so interpreted, his chronology of the world's history was very nearly identical with that of Ussher. The Nabonidus inscription of 3,200 years, part of which fell within the "day" period, would on this principle represent a little more than 1,700 years, and if so would reduce the usually accepted date for Naram Sin by about 1,500 years.

A study of the vague year of the Egyptians led to an examination of that indicated by the heliacal rising of Sirius, which was used side by side with it, and a diagram was exhibited showing the wide variation in its length through the whole precessional cycle of about 25,920 years. A method of examining these precessional phenomena by means of an ordinary globe was demonstrated, with rules for roughly reducing right ascension and declination to celestial longitude and latitude. The paper concluded with an application of the phenomenon of precession to demonstrate the age of the Great Pyramid, showing that the choice between B.C. 2170 and B.C. 3400 or thereabouts was determined by the construction of the Pyramid itself, which by the peculiar eccentricity of the passages indicated B.C. 2170 as the date which it was intended to embody.

MATHEMATICAL.—March 12.—Prof. W. Burnside, President, in the chair.—Messrs. P. E. Mar rack and D. K. Picken were elected Members.—The following papers were communicated: 'On the Projective Geometry of some Covariants of a Binary Quintic,' by Prof. E. B. Elliott,—'The Operational Expression of Taylor's Theorem,' by Dr. W. F. Sheppard,—'On a Formula for the Sum of a Finite Number of Terms of the Hypergeometric Series when the Fourth Element is Unity,' by Prof. M. J. M. Hill,—'On the Inequalities connecting the Double and Repeated Upper and Lower Integrals of a Function of Two Variables,' by Dr. W. H. Young,—and 'Note on a Soluble Dynamical Problem,' by Prof. L. J. Rogers.

HELLENIC.—March 10.—Mr. A. H. Smith, V.P., in the chair.—Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell read an illustrated paper on 'The Early Christian Architecture of the Karadagh.' The interest of this paper was exceptional, in that it presented not only original work in the sphere of exploration and excavation by Sir William Ramsay and Miss Bell, but also work that forms part of a movement that has been making headway during the past decade on the Continent, without exciting a corresponding interest in England. In brief, the spell of the immemorial East has fallen on the school of which perhaps Prof. Strzygowski is the chief exponent; and he and those working on his lines are inclined not only to deny that Rome was the channel by which Hellenic pre-Christian ideas reached the Middle Ages, but also, while admitting the permanency and importance of those ideas, to minimize their powers of cogent assimilation over the nearer East.

In pursuance of this idea that we should seek in Anatolia not the story of the conquest of barbarism by Hellas, but the interpenetration of Hellenic and Oriental civilizations in which the East proved the more abiding factor, Miss Bell sketched what she termed the indigenous Christian architecture of the Karadagh mountains. The remains, hitherto unknown, are enhanced by their good preservation, and magnificent, if sombre natural surroundings. Differences of constructional method and of type appear in regions close together. Such differences, as Mr. Phéné Spiers pointed out in the subsequent discussion, arise more naturally where the builder is left to find his own way to overcome difficulties on the spot, than when, as now, before the first sod is cut, the whole building is elaborately set out on paper by the architect. The main types of the Karadagh, as illustrated from Binbirkilisse, Sarigül, Hayyat Kilisse, and Sivri Hissar (the last-named church is in admirable preservation), were the basilica, the "barn church," and the cruciform in its various developments. The T-shaped cruciform church was in all probability a survival in plan of such Eastern rock-tombs as that at Palmyra, an exhaustive account of which forms the first section of Dr. Strzygowski's 'Orient oder Rom.' The use of burnt as opposed to adobe brick, the peculiar thickness of the mortar, and certain peculiarities in the treatment of the niche were probably Asian characteristics.

In the discussion which followed Mr. G. F. Hill, in expressing regret on the part of Sir William Ramsay at his inability to be present, read a letter from him emphasizing the exclusively ecclesiastical character of the remains in the Karadagh. "I could only," he wrote, "from my point of view as historian, urge that the Byzantine Church was the soul of the Byzantine Empire, and the bond that held the Empire together.....I have often emphasized this in regard to modern facts, but I never

fully realized its overpowering significance in Byzantine history till I saw it expressed in stone in the Thousand and One Churches. The only Byzantine art is the art of the churches, in which this unity was built up in walls, and emblazoned in painted plaster and in mosaic. But how dignified and how eternal in their aspect are those churches, the creation of one remote fifth-rate country town!"

Messrs. Phéné Spiers, O. M. Dalton, G. Lethaby, and H. Stannus, and Mrs. Cozens-Hardy, also took part in the discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Fuel and its Future,' Lecture III, Prof. V. B. Lewis. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Sociological, 8.—'Magic,' Principal Jevons.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Geographical Conditions affecting the British Empire: I. British Islands,' Mr. H. J. Mackinder.
— Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'MS. Side-Lights on Anglo-Jewish Emancipation,' Mr. M. Myers; 'A Supposed Jewish Conspiracy in 1733,' Rev. S. Levy.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Egyptian Sudan: its History, Monuments, and Peoples, Past and Present,' Lecture I, Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge.
— Colonial Institute, 4.30.—'British Guiana and its Development,' Mr. E. R. Davson.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Mineral Resources of Western Australia,' Hon. C. H. Rason. (Colonial Section.)
— Faraday, 8.—'Some Aspects of the Work of Lord Kelvin,' Sir Oliver Lodge's Presidential Address.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Curzon Bridge at Allahabad,' Mr. R. R. Giles; 'The Netravati Bridge at Mangalore,' Mr. A. Scott Napier.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Sinhalese Magic, with Special Reference to Charming Ceremonies and Amulets,' Dr. W. L. Hildburgh.
Wed. British Numismatic, 8.—'Artistic Portraiture of our Tudor Monarchs on their Coins and Medals,' Miss Helen Farquhar.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Improvements in Decorators' Materials,' Mr. A. S. Jennings.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Standardization in Various Aspects: II. Electrical Engineering,' Dr. R. T. Glazebrook.
— Royal, 4.30.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Navigation of the Air,' Lecture II, Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw. (Howard Lecture.)
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'An Early Relief of the Crucifixion in Steyning Parish Church,' A. Norman Rodd at Barking; 'Two Gilt-Metal Panels of the Crucifixion and St. Paul of French Work circa 1300,' and 'Oriental Relations of the Christian-Celtic Key-pattern,' Mr. O. M. Dalton; 'Some Early Christian and Byzantine Objects in the British and the Victoria and Albert Museums,' Mr. W. R. Lethaby.
Fri. Physical, 5.—'Notes on the Plug Permeameter,' 'On the Use of Shunts and Transformers with Alternate-Current Measuring Instruments,' and 'On Watmeters,' Dr. C. V. Drysdale.
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Combustion Processes in English Locomotive Fire-boxes,' Dr. F. J. Bridger; 'Combustion Processes in American Locomotive Fire-boxes,' Mr. Lawford H. Fry.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'A Canoe Journey to the Plains of the Caribou,' Mr. E. Thompson Bolton.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Radio-Active Change in the Earth,' Hon. R. J. Strutt.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Electric Discharges through Gases,' Lecture IV, Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

NEXT Friday evening the Royal Geographical Society will hold an extra meeting at the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, at which the paper will be 'A Canoe Journey to the Plains of the Caribou,' by Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known writer on natural history.

The first number is to appear this month from the Cambridge University Press of *Parasitology: a Supplement to the Journal of Hygiene*, edited by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall and Mr. A. E. Shipley. It is felt that the modern and far-reaching study of parasites "in relation to hygiene and preventive medicine" justifies a separate journal.

PROF. VON BRAUNMÜLLER, whose death in his fifty-fifth year is announced from Munich, was Professor of Mathematics at the Technical Academy in that town, and the author of a number of scientific works.

PROF. BOHLIN, Director of the Stockholm Observatory, has made an elaborate attempt to investigate the parallax of the great nebula in Andromeda from two series of photographs, the first obtained in 1902-4, and the second in 1904-5. The result at which he has arrived is a parallax of 0".17, somewhat less than half those of Sirius and 61 Cygni, so that, if confirmed, the distance of the nebula is about twice that of those stars.

The next meeting of the Astronomische Gesellschaft will be held at Vienna from the 15th to the 18th of September. The President will be Prof. von Seeliger, Director of the Munich Observatory; and the

Secretaries, Herren R. Lehmann-Filhés and G. Müller.

The *Nautical Almanac* for 1911 has recently been issued, together with the customary Part I., containing the portions which are essential for navigation. The contents and arrangement are the same generally as in the preceding year, and no important change appears to have been made in any of the data. There will be two eclipses of the sun in 1911, and two (both only penumbral) of the moon. Of those of the sun, the first, on the 28th of April, will be total, but the central line will, like that of last January, be confined to the Pacific Ocean. The sun, however, will rise almost totally eclipsed in South-Eastern Australia, and will set so in Central America. The second, on the 21st of October, will be annular. The central line will pass from Central Asia, through the south of China, to New Guinea; and at Hong Kong about 0.83 of the sun's diameter will be covered.

The second number of vol. xxxvii. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, just received, contains a paper by Father Fényi on the observations of the lower prominences in the sun's chromosphere; another by Signor Viano on the transit of Mercury on November 14th; and a continuation of the diagrams of the spectroscopical images of the sun's limb as observed at Rome by the late Prof. Tacchini and Prof. Millosevich during July, August, and September, 1881.

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Scientific Literature.

FINE ARTS

The Burial Customs of Ancient Egypt.
By John Garstang. (Constable & Co.)

THIS book is not—as we expected from its title—a dissertation on Egyptian funeral customs generally, but an account of Prof. Garstang's own excavations at Beni Hassan during the years 1902-4. As the tombs there laid bare all belonged to the period extending from the close of the Sixth Dynasty to about the middle of the Twelfth, the popular beliefs which they disclose are mostly those of the Middle Empire, and the author makes no attempt to compare them with those current at the outset of Egyptian history or during the post-Hyksos period. We must say that we feel some disappointment at this limitation. Not only was the life after death of such importance to the ancient Egyptian as completely to overshadow for him in many instances the affairs of this world; but, in the absence of anything resembling popular literature, the provision that he made for it is almost the only clue we possess to his religious ideals and aspirations. Yet most Egyptologists have left the subject of the "eternal house" of the Egyptians almost untouched. The encyclopædic labours of M. Maspero have dealt with it only so far as it is exemplified in the burials of great kings and princes, whose lot, in death as in life, was supposed by their contemporaries to differ vastly from that of their subjects. Prof. Erman has preferred the more entrancing study of words and roots. M. Amélineau has,

indeed, written a large volume on the subject; but he is apt to be diffuse and his information inexact. Hence we should have been glad to hear what one of the most experienced, and certainly the most successful, of the younger school of English explorers in Egypt had to say on the evolution of the many strange funeral customs observed during the five millennia or so that the Pharaohs ruled in the Nile Valley. Let us hope it is only a pleasure deferred.

This apart, Prof. Garstang's book is interesting as well as instructive. The necropolis at Beni Hassan was explored fifteen or sixteen years ago by Prof. Garstang's colleague Prof. Newberry, who published the details of the richer tombs there found in a fashion not to be surpassed. But Prof. Garstang's recent excavations have revealed a series of some nine hundred tombs of courtiers and officials of less rank than the great nomarchs whose tombs decorate the pages of 'Beni Hassan' and 'El Bersheh,' and should therefore be better evidence than the latter for the creed of the common people. Yet there are many problems connected with these burials which Prof. Garstang, like other Egyptologists, has to be content to state without suggesting a solution. Why, for instance, should there be no graves of artisans, labourers, or what is now called the proletariat among those here depicted? Why should the necropolis, which seems to have been used continuously from the time of the earliest or Thinite dynasties down to the end of the Twelfth, have then been suddenly abandoned, and not used again until the time of the Twentieth Dynasty, a thousand years later? Or why is it that the shrines or mortuary chapels, which in the richer tombs appear above the subterranean chamber in which the corpse was laid, are missing from the humbler burials? Some answer to these questions may be suggested later.

One of the most curious of Prof. Garstang's discoveries on this site was that of the survival into much later times than would formerly have been thought possible of a very primitive form of burial. In a different part of the cemetery from the tombs of officials just mentioned were found burials under or in pots or square wooden coffins just big enough to hold the body in the "contracted" or huddled-up position common in predynastic times; and in these cases the bodies were not mummified, but each limb was separately wrapped in linen. Prof. Garstang is probably right in attributing these to a transitional period between the Third and the Sixth Dynasties, during which the older custom still survived. Nor even under the Middle Empire was any trace found by him of mummification or embalming by the elaborate process described by Herodotus. The flesh was preserved by some process similar to that employed for the great prehistoric corpse displayed in the First Egyptian Room of the British Museum, but in a dried and shrivelled condition. Nor does there seem, according to him,

to have been any gap in the continuity of the local customs between the close of the Sixth Dynasty and the Eleventh and Twelfth. He draws from this the conclusion that the intervening dynasties may have been contemporaneous with one another—a conclusion which would materially lower the extreme antiquity which we are accustomed to attribute to the pre-Pyramid reigns. But, however this may be, the customs with regard to burials were continuous, and the ways of the Twelfth Dynasty people in this respect seem to have evolved regularly and without break from those of the earliest dynastic times.

In these circumstances it is interesting to notice the common features of the Middle Empire burials recorded by Prof. Garstang, and the first thing that strikes one in them is their extremely conventional character. He suggests, indeed, with great show of reason, that all the rock-tombs were the work of some speculator or concessionaire who first hollowed them out at his own expense and afterwards ceded them to the relatives of any one rich enough to pay his price. He also suggests that all the necessary furniture of the tomb, including inscriptions on coffins and the like, was kept in stock and sold in the same way, the name of the dead being added afterwards in ink, or sometimes from carelessness left blank altogether. So, too, the figure of the *ka* or double of the deceased which was placed beside the coffin was in Old Empire times a real portrait of the dead, but had now degenerated into a rude representation of the human figure, without any special reference to the person for whom it was to serve; and the same thing may be said of the cartonnage mask which decorated the inner coffin, and which was only in special cases moulded so as to recall the features of the dead. Another instance can be found in the square wooden box with four divisions made to contain the viscera, and evidently the primitive type from which the well-known "canopic" jars afterwards evolved. This appears in some instances never to have contained any human remains, but to have held mere bundles of linen fashioned to look like them by the unscrupulous undertaker. Nor did his dishonesty end there. In some instances Mr. Garstang found a false panel made in the coffin near the head, so painted as to remain unnoticed by the mourners, through which a tomb-robber could insert his hand and remove the jewellery and other valuable objects buried with the corpse. Commercialism, even at the present day, could hardly be pushed further.

From these facts we should be inclined to draw a conclusion which may at present seem premature to Prof. Garstang, but to which he may perhaps come in time. This is that under the Middle Empire the religious beliefs which the Egyptians had inherited, as it would seem, from their predynastic ancestors had already decayed, and had been replaced by what generally springs from an outworn creed,

viz., magic. The really distinctive feature of the tombs excavated by Prof. Garstang on this site is the great quantity of wooden models they contain of everything required for the comfort of the dead in the next world. Boats, granaries, bakeries, brew-houses, and slaughter-houses together with their necessary attendants, slaves, scribes, market-women, and even dwarfs, all appear in profusion, modelled with a care and a delicacy which contrast most favourably with the scamped work of the undertaker. But all these objects were made less with a religious than a magical intention. True to the widespread belief which is sometimes called "sympathetic" magic, the Egyptian of the Middle Empire thought that the accurate fashioning of material objects in this world would cause their prototypes to be reproduced in the next, and, like the slaves sometimes slaughtered at the grave of a savage chief, would enable the dead to find beyond the tomb the services which in life he had been accustomed to enjoy. Probably, too, this substitution of magical for religious practice owed something to the more general distribution of wealth which followed on the heels of the material prosperity of Egypt in the time of the Amenemhats and the Usertesens. The king in Pyramid times could be depicted as living among—and even upon—the gods, partaking of their sacrifices, and, extraordinary as it may seem, eating their entrails. But then the king was always in Egypt a god, after death as in life, and hence of a different clay from his subjects. But when the great army of functionaries subordinate to him began to grow rich on the proceeds of foreign conquest, there seems reason to think that they wished to share his privileges in the next world, and that, to effect this, they turned to magic, or the compulsion of the unseen world, to give them the hope that religion or its propitiation did not give. It is at any rate certain that—as the inscribed ivory wands and other relics show—the "Golden Age" of the Twelfth Dynasty in Egypt was also the heyday of magic, and the fact is probably not without influence on the outbreak, a thousand years later, of the extraordinary collection of beliefs and practices which we class together as Gnosticism.

It remains to be said that Prof. Garstang's book is abundantly illustrated with photographs, plans, and drawings taken on the spot, and that the measurements of most of the objects depicted are carefully noted. It is also clearly written and well printed, and we have detected very few misprints, such as the spelling of a proper name as "Thena" on one page and "Thenna" on another. Altogether, this volume shows that its author is pursuing really "scientific" methods in archæology, and, as with his earlier volumes on the tombs at Raqagneh, Mahasna, and Bet Khallaf, is devoting his energies to the elucidation of an extremely important part of ancient Egyptian beliefs rather than to the mere acquisition of material for exhibition

in a museum. If this is taken in conjunction with Prof. Newberry's good work in Egyptology, it looks as if our younger universities did fair to surpass in useful research some of the older foundations.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION AT THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY.

IN bringing together a collection of copies by painters of acknowledged power, the directors of this gallery have had another of their many happy ideas. The present exhibition shows that the mere fact of a picture being a copy of another man's work need not bar it from possessing freshness and essential originality, and the collecting of copies would be intelligent if we were content to ask of the artist, not the impossibility of facsimile, but a rendering of what he himself saw in the original. Often in youth art is more immediately inspiring than nature—indeed, we sometimes find an instance (as that of Mr. Conder with Watteau) of a painter to whom the first contact with a master was so much the most exciting thing that ever happened to him that he has gone on celebrating it ever since. As a rule, a painter of marked individuality sees in a master his own as yet undeveloped self, and can sometimes express certain sides of his own character, with peculiar ease in such circumstances. Thus Etty's version of Venetian colour as shown here in the *Apotheosis of Venice* of Veronese (173) is thoroughly characteristic of Etty, but with an added fairness of tone. Mr. Lavery sees in Velasquez's *Mariana of Austria* (98) his own skill in planning a scale of nicely related tones of colour, but carried to an unusual pitch of excellence. Mr. Sargent is more occupied with the character and modelling in the same master's work, and his versions of *Las Meninas* (97) and *El Bobo di Coria* (99), though they are both excellent, the latter in particular, surprise one with the blackness of their colour. It is interesting to compare them with Phillip's fine rendering (88) of the central group in *Las Meninas* from the Diploma Gallery at the Royal Academy—a work admirable in its recasting of the subject for the purpose of such fragmentary rendering. Pineda's *Surrender of Breda* (105) is more concerned with the ease and swagger of the great Spaniard; while there are creditable smaller studies of his works by Miss Ethel Walker (93) and Mr. Alexander Roche (101 and 103). Most surprising of all these copies of Velasquez is the charming and brilliant *Las Hilanderas* (78) by Edwin Long. Unequal in its parts, it yet seems so far beyond such a hand that it makes one wonder if alternative personalities do not lie hid even in the poor painter, only waiting a better influence to call them forth.

It is tempting to speculate on the result of the clash between this and that great mind. Had Watts carried his admiration of Hogarth to the extent of copying him, for example, what would have resulted? Such speculations might readily become humorous when one thinks of the ill-assorted couples that might be produced by a too enterprising patron, and at first sight it seems that no more comical juxtaposition could be imagined than that of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema copying Rubens. Yet this is what we see in *The Trinity* (86), and the result is rather good. Fantin-Latour and Rembrandt sounds a more sympathetic combination, and the *Portrait of Rembrandt* (50), if a little too low in tone to promise well for the future, is a nobly serious study worthy

of the original. In slighter vein are Fantin Latour's two delicate sketches after Veronese (146 and 150), full of mystery and delicacy; while his *Holy Family* after Cariani (143) is only a little less subtle. Rembrandt clearly is the painter to whom he was most akin. Veronese's large compositions were rather raw material for his own dreams, with which he never established any very intimate relation, notwithstanding all the charm that they occasioned in his work. Teniers's allegorical subject after Schiavone (149) is of the same order, a mere, but most apt excuse for a technical exercise entirely in his own manner, a little masterpiece of dainty precision.

For perfect freedom, yet perfect fusion with the master he was studying, Alfred Stevens was probably as fine a copyist as ever lived, and the collection of his works here offers many marvels. The exquisite little *Duchess of Urbino* (169), the serene *Presentation in the Temple* (159)—both after Titian—and the wonderful *Astronomy* (126) after Raphael, are the best of all. Were it not for his own great gifts, we should be inclined to think such entire harmony between one man's hand and another's brain a matter for psychological investigation. Certainly Etty's study of the group at the base of the cross in Tintoretto's *Crucifixion* (153) is an example in which the control passed to the energetic ghost who notoriously haunts the Accademia. By comparison with such copyists as these, Brabazon, daintily as he set down his quintessence of this or that colour-scheme, was an incurable amateur, a mere nibbler, indeed the only copy here at all comparable with those by Stevens is the large Gainsborough, *The Two Sons of James Stewart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox* (180), after Van Dyck, the close sympathy of which seems the more striking because we have been allowed the opportunity of seeing the original recently and frequently. His *Sportsmen in a Landscape* (47), after Teniers, and his *Pastoral Landscape in the Manner of Jan Both* (48) are less marvellous, but vigorous and luminous pictures of unusual quality.

If literal facsimile reproduction were attainable, it would be, as the compiler of the catalogue justly suggests, in copying works of the earlier painters, whose simple technique raises no question of the order of a complex series of processes, and in this field Mrs. Herringham attains as near perfection as can well be hoped, though none of her contributions here reaches quite the level of her rendering of Botticelli's 'Calumny.' Mrs. McEvoy's *Lady at a Spinnet*, after Vermeer of Delft (49), with a subject of rather more technical complexity, is only a little short of that perfection. *The Slaughter House* (52), after Rembrandt, is the best of the Brabazons; and we should mention also the work of Mr. Charles Shannon, Sir Charles Holroyd, Mr. Roger Fry, and Mr. Bowyer Nichols. It is regrettable that limited resources prevented the managers from adding to this unique collection some work by Manet, who did wonderful copies in a very individual fashion, one of which, "after Titian," was shown in London not long since at Messrs. Sulley's gallery. The committee appeal for information as to the whereabouts of Stevens's copy of the Peter Martyr, the history of which is obscure since it was sold at Lord Leighton's sale.

Outside this collection of copies the exhibition has perhaps a little less than its usual distinction. It was a good idea to organize a show of "subject" pictures as a vindication of a perfectly legitimate means of attraction; but in practice the result

is a jumble of heterogeneous odds and ends. An early picture by Mr. Lionel Smythe (15), hung too high to be well seen, recalls somewhat the work by Potter and Alfred Stevens at the International; and there are interesting contributions of a popular character by Mr. Arthur Hughes (5), Mr. Byam Shaw (20 and 206), P. Calderon (27), Simeon Solomon (36), and Mr. H. T. Wallis (34).

Of the groups of artists upstairs, two—the Scots and the Cornishmen—make poor shows. The New English Art Club is best represented by Mr. Orpen's humorous *The Valuers* (294), and an excellent collection of drawings, among which should be mentioned Mr. John's *Drawing of a Boy* (430), and two designs in that artist's more fantastic manner, but with more sustained brilliance of execution, *The Dancer* (429) and *The Sleeping Nymph* (431) by Mr. W. F. Maclaren, as well as the *Tête de Souliote* (465) by Mr. Legros and *The Ramparts, Montreuil* (441), by Mr. George Thomson. From the International we have an unusually good picture by Mr. Charles Shannon, *The Garland* (319); and elsewhere are *Cleopatra* (400) as good a head probably as Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema has painted, and two excellent landscapes by Mr. Aumonier (416) and Mr. James Hill (409) respectively.

DÜRER AND REMBRANDT PRINTS AT MR. GUTEKUNST'S GALLERY.

THIS exhibition gives an occasion for enjoying an unusually fine collection of masterpieces. The appeal of Dürer's plates is so largely technical, so largely an affair of abstract beauty, and so little of allusiveness and resemblance to contemporary life, that we are always amazed that they should have been popular. A few flatter the taste for horrors; but the most are pure artistry, and suppose a public such as we should hardly find for them to-day. The finest plates here—the *Melancholia*, the *St. Anthony*, the *Cannon*—are humiliating object-lessons in the comparative culture of those days and the present.

With Rembrandt's works there is not the same puzzle. In the first place, they were done more rapidly, and could thus be sold at a price within the reach of ordinary people, and hence a much smaller percentage of possible purchasers would yield a satisfactory public. Still more important is the intimacy of the appeal, the close touch of the artist with humanity speaking, like Christ Himself, to the humble. Dürer's was intrinsically an aristocratic art, for all its harshness and virility, and offers a measure of the official culture of the age.

The Rembrandts include the tiny *Landscape with a Canal and Boat*, with its dainty line just skimming over the surface of the copper; the careful and serious *Jew's Synagogue* (second state); the dramatic first state of *The Descent from the Cross*; and the homely and humorous sketch of Abraham entertaining the Angels.

Claude's popular *Le Bouvier*, and some excellent little prints of marine views by Reinier Zeeman are also noteworthy.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the collection of Mr. William Connal: the sale being specially noteworthy for the prices realized by Albert Moore's works. Drawings: Sir E. Burne-Jones, *The Bath of Venus*, 588*l.*; *The Wheel of Fortune*, 262*l.* Pictures: Sir E. Burne-Jones, *A Wood-Nymph*, 1,186*l.*; *The Heart of the Rose*, 525*l.*; *The Pilgrim at the Gate of Idleness*, 283*l.*;

A Sea-Nymph, 105*l.* Albert Moore, *Midsummer*, 1,050*l.*; *An Idyll: or, the Lovers*, 378*l.*; *Yellow Marguerites*, 262*l.*; *White Hydrangeas*, 262*l.*; *The Miraculous Sacrifice: Elijah and the Priests of Baal*, 105*l.*; *A Study for 'Topaz'* (lot 57), 105*l.*; *A Study for 'Topaz'* (lot 58), 105*l.* J. F. Watts, *Orpheus and Eurydice*, 336*l.*; *Artemis*, 252*l.* D. G. Rossetti, *Mnemosyne; or, the Lamp of Memory*, 262*l.* F. Sandys, *Perdita*, 157*l.*

The following pictures belonged to a different owner: T. S. Cooper, *Sundown in the Marshes near Canterbury*, 178*l.* E. Crofts, *Napoleon's Last Grand Attack: Waterloo*, 152*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN exhibition, illustrating miniature painting from Tudor to Mid-Victorian times is being arranged by Mr. J. J. Foster, author of 'British and Foreign Miniature Painters,' and will shortly be opened at Messrs. Dickinson's galleries.

THE discovery, in the archives of the Rasponi family at Florence, is announced of 64 unpublished letters from Michael Angelo to Vasari. It is probable that Vasari utilized these letters in his 'Lives' of 1550, but the new documents will show how far he was accurate in some of his statements.

THE Bibliothèque Nationale has recently acquired Nadar's 'Panthe on comique,' which consists of about 400 silhouettes of nearly all the celebrities of the Second Empire. The artist who is best known as "Nadar" was one of the most fertile caricaturists of the Empire period, and a regular contributor to *Charivari*, the *Journal pour Rire*, and other periodicals.

THE Prix Lemaire, one of the most coveted distinctions open to young sculptors, was awarded last week in Paris to M. Barbeerin, a pupil of Prof. Injalbert. The second Prix was awarded to M. Bourget, pupil of Prof. Mercié; and the third to M. Lejeune, another of Prof. Injalbert's pupils.

THE death in his sixty-fifth year is announced from Berlin of Prof. Julius Lessing, the Director of the Museum of Industrial Art in that city. He studied archaeology at Berlin and Bonn, and in 1872 was appointed to the position he held at his death. He exercised great influence by his lectures and books on industrial arts, especially on the textile industry of Germany. Among his chief works are 'Alt-orientalische Teppichmuster,' 'Renaissance im heutigen Kunstgewerbe,' 'Silberarbeiten des Anton Eisenhof,' 'Kunstgewerbe als Beruf,' and 'Holzschnitzerei des 15 und 16 Jahrhunderts.'

AN interesting ceremony took place on Sunday last at the Collège de France, when a marble bust of the Italian poet Carducci was publicly accepted from the Union Latine, and speeches were delivered by both French and Italian poets and others. The bust is the work of Ordone di Rosales.

THE first of a course of six Rhind Lectures on 'The Excavation of the Roman Military Station at Newstead, Melrose,' by Mr. James Curle, to be delivered in connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, will be given on Monday week in Edinburgh.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (March 25).—Cabinet Pictures and Etchings by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., Private View, Fine-Art Society's.
—Hampton Court, Malta, and Sicily, Water-Colours and Pastels by Miss Mary Stirling, New Dudley Gallery.
—Harbours and Towns, Water-Colours by Terrick Williams, R.L., Private View, Leicester Galleries.
—Idylls of the Country, Water-Colours by W. Lee Hankey, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
—Spring Exhibition of Pictures by Early British Masters and Modern Painters, Messrs. Shepherd's Gallery.
—Water-Colours by A. van Amoy, R. Anning Bell, Muirhead Bone, and other Artists, Mr. Paterson's Gallery.
MON. Works by the late Charles F. Anson, Modern Gallery.
TUES. Greece and Spain, Water-Colours by Francis McComas, Private View, Carfax Gallery.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE BACH CHOIR gave its seventy-first concert at Queen's Hall last Wednesday evening, under the conductorship of Dr. Hugh P. Allen. Two works by Bach figured in the scheme, the first heard being the 'Magnificat' in D, which was carefully sung by the choir, while the soloists—Mrs. Henry J. Wood, Miss Alice Venning, Miss Dilys Jones, Mr. Webster Millar, and Mr. William Higley—carried through their share with earnestness. Bach's 'Brandenburg' Concerto in F was played later in the evening. Brahms's solemn and impressive 'Begräbnissgesang' was performed, and effectively, for the first time in London; and the Choir likewise took part in Dr. Vaughan Williams's able setting of Walt Whitman's 'Toward the Unknown Region.' An animated rendering was also given, by the New Symphony Orchestra, of Sir Hubert Parry's Symphony in F, written at the invitation of the Cambridge University Musical Society, and performed there in June, 1883. It was revised four years later—the first and last movements being entirely rewritten—and brought forward at a Richter Concert. The work owes not a little to Brahms and Wagner, but the music is healthy and well knit, and the Andante and Finale engage the ear in a specially agreeable manner.

THE programme of last Saturday's Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall included an old novelty, a Divertimento in B flat for oboes, horns, three bassoons, and serpent, by Haydn. The work, which is still in manuscript, has for its second movement the 'Chorale St. Antonii,' on which Brahms wrote his fine variations. Haydn only gives the plain 'Chorale.' It is not known whether it was composed or, as is more likely, borrowed by him. The music of the whole Divertimento is simple and quaint. The serpent, which is now obsolete, was replaced by a contrafagotto.

CLARA ANASTASIA NOVELLO died in Rome on March 12th, at the advanced age of ninety. She made her début at Windsor in 1833. After singing at all principal concerts and festivals, she went in 1837, at the invitation of Mendelssohn, to Leipzig, and appeared at the Gewandhaus Concerts. Two years later she went to Milan, studying under Micheroux, for the stage. In 1843 she appeared in opera at Drury Lane, but in November of that same year she married Count Gigliucci, and withdrew from public life. A few years later, however, she again appeared, and achieved extraordinary success, especially as an oratorio singer at the Handel Festivals of 1857 and 1859. In 1861 she finally retired, and returned to Italy, which was her home down to the day of her death.

WHEN Clara Novello made her stage début in Pacini's 'Saffo' at Drury Lane in 1843, *The Athenæum* of April 8th gave the lady "precedence over the opera," which is now forgotten. "To say," added the writer, "that such a voice as Miss Clara Novello's has not been heard on the English stage in our recollection, is simply the truth." But there was a much earlier reference to the great singer in our columns. A poem dedicated 'To Clara N—,' by Charles Lamb, who had probably heard her at the Grand Musical Festival at Westminster Abbey

in June, 1834, appeared in *The Athenæum* of July 26th, 1834. In it occur the lines:—

I sit at oratorios like a fish,
Incapable of sound, and only wish
The thing was over. Yet do I admire,
O tuneless daughter of a tuneless sire,
Thy painful labours in a science, which
To your deserts I may make you rich
As much as you are loved, and add a grace
To the most musical Novello race.

Clara's father, Vincent Novello, the editor, among other works, of 'The Fitzwilliam Music,' and 'Purcell's Sacred Music,' was an intimate friend of both Charles and Mary Lamb.

A MEETING was held at Trinity College, London, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Bridge, to consider the best way to show Dr. W. H. Cummings how the musical profession and also the public appreciate the outspoken opinion which led to a recent trial in the courts. Dr. E. Prout moved that an address of public thanks be presented to him, and the resolution, seconded by Dr. A. H. Mann, was unanimously carried. Over 200l. has been given towards counsel's fees incurred in the case, and the balance will be settled by donations.

ALTHOUGH no complete cycles of the 'Ring' are to be given during the forthcoming season at Covent Garden, two cycle performances are announced of 'Die Walküre' on May 1st and 9th, 'Götterdämmerung' on May 5th and 13th, 'Tristan' on May 16th and 22nd, and 'Die Meistersinger' on May 20th and 25th. Dr. Richter will, of course, be the conductor. The season opens April 30th and ends July 30th. In addition to the above-named works, 'Armida,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' and 'Tannhäuser' will be given. Boito's 'Mefistofele,' Verdi's 'Otello,' Bizet's 'Pescatori di Perle,' 'Gli Ugonotti,' and the almost forgotten 'Sonnambula' are also promised. A strong list is announced of artists already engaged.

IN the series of "Les Maîtres de la Musique," published by M. Félix Alcan, 'Moussorgsky,' by M. J. D. Calvocoressi, has just appeared. The preceding volumes in the series have all been popular, 'J. S. Bach' being in a second edition, and 'Beethoven' in a third.

IN the unavoidable absence of Dr. Richter the directors have selected Mr. Landon Ronald as his substitute for the Philharmonic Concert on the 26th inst., an honour of which he will no doubt prove himself worthy.

Le Ménestrel of last Saturday gives some interesting information respecting Strauss's 'Elektra,' on the authority, it is stated, of the composer himself. He expects the score to be completed by the end of the year, and hopes to conduct the first performance of the work at Munich early in 1909. It will be, like 'Salome,' in one act, and of about the same length.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.	National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
—	Mlle. Maria Capocci's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Salle Erard.
—	Miss May Harrison's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	London Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Mrs. Theodora Hazenlatter's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Mr. Cyril Scott's Concert, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Afternoon with Brahms, 4.30, Leighton House.
—	Mr. Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED.	La Société de Concerts d'Instrumente Anciens, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Donald Tovey's Recital, 8.30, Cheltenham Town Hall.
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Madame Le Mar and Mr. Hener Skene's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Iona Robertson's Dramatic and Musical Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mr. Charles Bennett's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
FRI.	Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's English Chamber Concert, 3, Salle Erard.
—	North London Orchestral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Jean Waterston's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Queen's Hall Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Arthur Broadley's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYCEUM.—*Romeo and Juliet*.

It will be interesting to see what success rewards Messrs. Smith and Carpenter's latest experiment at the Lyceum. With the inducements of cheap prices and drama that deals in broad effects they have gradually collected a large following. Now they are endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of their public for Shakespeare presented more or less as melodrama, and have wisely selected 'Romeo and Juliet,' which is better calculated than any other of his plays, except, perhaps, 'Hamlet,' to conciliate popular sentiment.

Well worth watching is the attitude of the democratic assembly towards what, for many of them, is obviously an unfamiliar work. To them the story, not the poetry, appeals—the play's bustle and movement, not its lyrical beauty. They grow restive during the love-duets; but they applaud every noble sentiment, and chuckle over the comic passages; they relish all the more strenuous pieces of declamation, and show delight at the scenes of fighting—of which, by the way, the management has good reason to be proud.

Naturally enough, the treatment of the play is attuned to the spirit of the audience. The mounting is picturesque, and the stage crowds are grouped effectively. The arrangement of the text includes scenes, such as the Prince's banishment of Romeo, usually discarded, but here evidently retained for the sake of the story, while any fresh "business" that is introduced generally leaves nothing to the imagination. Thus the curtain may not fall on Juliet's seeming death after the potion-scene, but must be raised to show a bevy of maidens entering her chamber and employing their bridal bouquets as funeral flowers.

The acting in general lacks inspiration or poetic feeling. Miss Nora Kerin adopts too high a pitch throughout Juliet's speeches, and though she looks as youthful and attractive as could be desired, she loses all girlishness and becomes artificial as soon as she begins to simulate emotion. Her elocution, in fact, is faulty, her voice being given to unpleasant modulations and too rarely under control. She has her good moments, but as a whole her performance is sadly devoid of sincerity and charm. Mr. Matheson Lang's Romeo stands on a much higher plane. Besides looking well, he can boast fine diction, and always brings out the music of his lines; yet there is not the ring of genuine passion in his love-making, and he is far more effective in the encounter with Tybalt or the lament over banishment than in the scenes with Juliet. For the rest, the Mercutio of Mr. Eric Mayne is impressive in his death-agony; Miss Blanche Stanley makes an amusing Nurse; and the other members of the company declaim vigorously.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen.—Vol. V. *Emperor and Galilean.*—Vol. XI. *Little Eyolf*; John Gabriel Borkman; *When We Dead Awaken.*—Vol. I. *Lady Inger of Ostråt*; *The Feast at Solhoug*; *Love's Comedy.* (Heinemann.)

Ibsen. By Edmund Gosse. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

IN the preface of his new appreciation of Ibsen Mr. Gosse declares:—

"Of Mr. Archer it is difficult for an English student of Ibsen to speak with moderation. It is true that thirty-six years ago some of Ibsen's early metrical writings fell into the hands of the writer of this little volume, and that I had the privilege of being the first person to introduce Ibsen's name to the British public.... But save for this accident of time it was Mr. Archer and no other who was really the introducer of Ibsen to English readers.... It would please me best if this book might be read in connection with the final edition of Ibsen's 'Dramatic Works' now being prepared by Mr. Archer."

That is a graceful compliment, and, needless to add, well deserved. Since Mr. Gosse's words were written the collected edition has been completed by the issue of the three remaining volumes, and it is possible to look at the work as a whole. The debt of English admirers of Ibsen to Mr. Archer was already immense, but he has now increased that obligation. To his supervision, if not always to his pen, we owe terse and idiomatic translations of the plays; and his enthusiasm we have to thank principally for the chances we have enjoyed of making acquaintance upon our stage with nearly all the social dramas. But it is the privilege every reader may share of studying these plays in the leisure of his own library that constitutes Mr. Archer's chief claim upon public gratitude. One thing has been wanting in his edition hitherto. Till Ibsen's death, the poet's English interpreter was precluded by sentiments of piety and good taste from printing with the plays his own estimate of their merits or demerits. That shortcoming has at length been remedied, and to every drama included in the collected edition, except 'Brand' and 'Love's Comedy,' for which Prof. Herford has supplied both rendering and commentary, Mr. Archer now adds critical introductions which embody the result of long study and thought, and are singular rather for their moderation and keenness of vision than their hero-worship.

Of all Ibsen's works, the one which, if we except his last play, has lost vogue most quickly, is the "world-drama," 'Emperor and Galilean.' It belongs in spirit essentially to the nineteenth century, the age of agnosticism and religious doubt; and half its interest in former days was due to reflecting the temper of the time. Now we can see that while the first part makes an effective historical melodrama, in the second Ibsen was overwhelmed by his material, and, paradoxically enough, led to degrade his hero's character, and show him fighting, as it were, against the better cause. 'Emperor and Galilean' may command our respect as a literary *tour de force*, but neither as history nor as biography is it wholly accurate; while as a picture of the Empire under Julian it might have been inspired, as Mr. Archer remarks, by the most superstitious of hagiologists, so ruthless a persecutor is the Apostate made, and so lurid are the scenes of Christian martyrdom.

Another drama which even Ibsen enthusiasts must surrender to the wolves is 'When

We Dead Awaken.' No one has said anything more cruel of this, the playwright's final effort, than Mr. Archer, who describes it as "very like the sort of play that haunted the 'Anti-Ibsenite' imagination" in the nineties—"a piece of self-caricature." On the other hand, because the author has not wholly "joined his flats," and flags, his critic thinks, in the third act, Mr. Archer is rather severe on 'John Gabriel Borkman,' a piece which is one long protest against human unkindness, and gives a masterly portrait of the megalomaniac of finance. 'Little Eyolf,' which completes, with the two just named, the last volume of the series, has always been, like 'The Master Builder,' a particular favourite with Mr. Archer, who finds in it lyrical beauty, mystic morality, hidden meanings; yet even his eloquence cannot persuade us that the reconciliation of Rita Allmers and her husband, and their sudden discovery of the beauties of philanthropy, is anything but an artificial ending.

The pieces contained in the first volume are early work of the poet of mere academic and historical interest. The student of Ibsen may be glad to have them; to the general playgoer they are nothing. The volume which is devoted to these also includes Mr. Archer's general introduction, which has already been so widely circulated in pamphlet form that it does not call for present comment.

Ibsen's English editor seems to have shirked the task of writing the master's biography. Mr. Gosse has saved him the trouble, and with his insight into character and talent for generalization has produced a bright and entertaining volume. On Ibsen the artist he has not much that is fresh to say. Here is a poet with few ideals, a reformer with little belief in the progress of humanity, a revolutionary without a mission except that of iconoclasm. His creed is strangely without positive content; and if he has no social gospel, his personality is equally baffling. What is to be made of his contented, if observant aloofness, his impenetrable, but by no means amiable reserve? His correspondence throws light only on the genesis of his literary achievements, and reveals few secrets of his individuality. Yet the success of Mr. Gosse's monograph depends on his having related the man to his work, the playwright to his art. He shows us Ibsen's long struggle, as the son of a man who failed in business, as a provincial apothecary's assistant, with grinding poverty and narrow circumstances. He depicts the raw lad acting as manager of the Bergen Theatre at a miserable pittance till he was twenty-eight. He describes the poet's marriage and his visit while he was still poor to Rome, where he enjoyed "a long and blissful convalescence." He implies how all these harsh conditions must have affected the shy and sensitive writer's point of view. Next he reminds us that it was not till Ibsen was nearly fifty that he scored his first success with 'Pillars of Society,' and how at once he rejected the poet's attitude, and "with his gold spectacles, his Dundreary whiskers, his broadcloth bosom, and his quick, staccato step, he adopted the pose of a gentleman of affairs." Then he mentions the curious romance which quickened Ibsen's life at sixty, and suggests that it affected all his later work with a passionate desire to cling to the joys of the moment. And he shows amusingly how the poet who had so long girded at his own country returned there to be treated as a sort of caged bird, kept within golden bars, to be looked upon as a privileged sphinx, and be buried with almost royal honours. Mr. Gosse has rarely given such proof of his vivacity as in this biography.

"TUDOR FACSIMILE TEXTS."

Park Lodge, Wimbledon, March 14, 1908.

MAY I, as in some measure responsible for the Malone Society reprints to which you make so kind an allusion, put in a word in favour of Mr. J. S. Farmer's "Facsimile Texts"? These being photographically reproduced, no question of editing arises, with the result, as your reviewer notices, that they are of very superior value to the publications of the so-called Early Drama Society. I at least do not regret the eight guineas or so spent on these eight plays, though I am sorry that they have been issued at a price which must necessarily make the sale a small one. They are naturally not all of equal value or interest, but I think that students owe a very special debt of gratitude to Mr. Farmer for reproducing, and still more to Mr. J. H. Gurney for allowing the reproduction of, the important Macro MS.

While the mechanical work of reproduction has been very well executed, there are three points, unnoticed by your reviewer, to which, if you will allow me, I should like to call attention. (1) The edition of 'King Darius,' 1577, although, owing to its recent discovery, it has been a good deal talked of, is a comparatively late edition of little intrinsic interest. The first known edition, dated 1565, is in the British Museum, and would have been much more interesting to students. The same remark applies to the edition of 'Lusty Juventus' selected for reproduction, which is the latest of three editions extant. (2) In the facsimile of 'Wisdom' the editor credits Dr. Furnivall with having given to the play the absurd title of 'A Morality of Wisdom Who is Christ?' (3) In the case of Massinger's MS. Mr. Farmer was apparently unable to read his own facsimile, for he calls the play 'Believe as Ye List,' instead of 'Believe as You List,' which is the traditional title, and is clearly supported by the MS.

W. W. GREG.

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AUTOTYPE CO.	338
BATSFORD	338
BELL & SONS	342
BROWN, LANGHAM & CO.	367
CASSELL & CO.	365
CATALOGUES	338
CHAPMAN & HALL	364
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